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## Settlers resume protest campaign

HERB KEINON

SCORES of anti-government protesters climbed a hill last night near Nebi Samwil, on the outskirts of Jerusalem, and staked a claim to what they said is state land.

The move came just hours after the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza decided to end its self-imposed three-day moratorium on this type of protest.

Late last night, settler activists were also planning to renew protests at Givat Hadagan near Efrat and at Beit El.

After a five-hour meeting at the council's offices in Jerusalem, Uri Ariel, head of the council, read the following statement: "Because of deep respect for the president, the council agreed to his request for a break [in the protests] to enable a dialogue. The break unfortunately did not lead to any change in the prime minister's stance toward our requests."

"Furthermore, the foreign minister made clear that he will use the break to speed up the process and create incontrovertible facts. Therefore, the council decided to renew its struggle, unless the government suspends continuation of its talks with the PLO."

A the same time, Ariel said, the council is not ruling out further discussion with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the government. Ariel and settlement leaders Ze'ev Hever, Zvi Hendel, and Rabbi Yoel Bin-Nun met with Rabin on Friday, and an expanded delegation is scheduled to meet with Rabin tomorrow.

The council's decision to renew the protests was nearly unanimous, with only two of the 20 people able to vote expressing reservations.

"We agreed to a time-out because we were asked to do so by the president," said Nissan Smolianski, head of the Elkanah Local Council, "but the government was playing with us. We agreed to a break, and they said they will intensify talks with the PLO."

Smolianski said that nothing concrete came out of Friday's meeting with Rabin, and that there is no reason to wait for tomorrow's meeting. "If there was a spark, some kind of sign that there is reason to continue, it would be different. But Rabin closed everything, didn't give anything. So what now will happen on Tuesday?"

Smolianski said that there was some disagreement within the council as to whether the original meeting with Rabin should have taken place. There was also debate over the Zo Artzenu operation, scheduled for tomorrow, which is designed to have small groups of settlers stake a claim to numerous strategic spots along the roads in Judea and Samaria.

Yecheiel Leiter, a settlement spokesman, said the council decided to "give its backing to any grassroots organization that wants to fight the anti-democratic nature of the Rabin government, as long as it works within the parameters of legitimate opposition activity and is coordinated with the council and other leading opposition groups."

He defined the parameters of "legitimate opposition activity" as being non-violent.

After yesterday's meeting, Hendel, head of the Gaza Coast Regional Council, said: "The government has tried the agreement in Gaza, and seen it does not work. We will continue to carry out the demonstrations; that is the very least we can do."

Hendel said that just as the government will continue talking to the PLO, even though it is also talking to the settlers, so, too, the settlers can continue demonstrations, which do not necessarily preclude continued dialogue with the government.

Hever, the head of Amana and one of those who met with Rabin, said the goal of the continued protests is to "even out the lines. Right now, when it comes to the negotiations, we are not even on the map."

## Fear of unrest closes Temple Mount

BILL HUTMAN

THE Temple Mount is likely to be reopened today, after being closed yesterday for the first time in more than a year due to unrest at the site.

Jerusalem police chief Cmdr. Arye Amit, in consultation with Insp.-Gen. Assaf Hefetz and Police Minister Moshe Shahal, closed the mount at about 11 a.m.

Earlier, four Jews had been allowed inside, in accordance with a High of Justice Court ruling last week for police to permit Jewish visitors to the mount on Tisha Be'av if security conditions allowed.

The four, who entered in pairs accompanied by police, were threatened soon after by Moslem youths near Al-Aksa Mosque and had to be evacuated.

About two hours later, police evacuated the mount and closed its gates. Dozens of Moslem youths then tried to climb the walls around the mount, while others tried to storm the gates, but were forced back by police.

The closure also infuriated the several dozen Temple Mount Faithful members who planned to enter the site. After the earlier incident with the four Jews, the group members were refused entry to the mount.

Group members, and others on their way to the Western Wall who joined them, refused police calls to disperse peacefully, and exchanged blows with police and border policemen.

A stand-off lasted for over an hour just meters from the Mugrabi Gate, with several protesters calling policemen "Nazis," and others calling on the policemen not to obey the order to disperse the demonstration.

There were no arrests in connection with the disturbances, the police spokesman said. However, when crowds gathered in the area of the stand-off, 16 people suffered heat exhaustion or fainted. Two people were brought to Shaare Zedek Hospi-



Policemen carry off a demonstrator yesterday from the Temple Mount's Mugrabi Gate.

(Brian Hendler)

tal where they were reported in good condition.

"We tried to allow Jews inside this morning, but this created dis-

turbances by the Moslems," Amit said at an impromptu press conference by the mount's Mugrabi Gate. "We received infor-

mation that hundreds of Arab youths planned to converge on the Temple Mount, and of the possibility of widespread unrest

in eastern Jerusalem.

"Therefore, with the authority given to us in the recent High Court decision, I decided that we would close the Temple Mount until further notice."

By the early afternoon, both sides had dispersed. Police sources said the mount, which was last closed after rioting broke out to protest the Hebron massacre in February 1994, would likely reopen today. Temple Mount Faithful leader Gershon Salomon, who was reportedly lightly injured, at one point called for PLO official Faisal Husseini to be either "shot in the head or sent to prison."

Salomon charged the police had violated last week's High Court ruling. "The police should be dispersing the Moslem youths that are causing unrest, and not the Jews," he said.

Salomon charged police gave in to threats by Husseini, who was at the site most of the morning, of widespread unrest by Moslems if the Temple Mount Faithful were allowed on the mount.

Police said Husseini, MK Taleb a-Sanaa, and Waqf officials tried to calm the crowd of Moslem worshippers.

"These extremists want to kill the peace process," Husseini told AP. "If people come here as tourists, and behave themselves, that is all right. But if they want to come to score a political point, this is totally rejected."

"The Israeli government is unable to face the extremist provocations which are a flagrant aggression on an Islamic holy site," said Nabil Abu Rudeineh, spokesman for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Over 1,500 policemen - about half called in from other areas of the country - were stationed around the mount and nearby. Hefetz said he was prepared to bring in additional manpower.

"If we had allowed things to continue, there is no doubt that we would have had to use force, and there would have been many injured," Hefetz said.

## Bosnian Serb generals rebel against Karadzic

BELGRADE (Reuters) - The Bosnian Serb parliament yesterday threw its weight behind leader Radovan Karadzic against the army in his attempt to sack its commander, General Ratko Mladic.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA said the parliament "wholeheartedly supported" Karadzic's decision to reshuffle the military command.

The decision came hours after the Bosnian Serb Army (BSA) rebelled against Karadzic's sacking of its charismatic commander and refused to accept orders from the political leadership.

Eighteen senior generals urged the parliament to reject Karadzic's bid to take personal command of the armed forces after battlefield defeats by the Croatian army in southwest Bosnia last week.

The generals signed a statement in the north Bosnian town of Banja Luka saying they would obey only Mladic as the parliament met to discuss the issue in Pale, near Sarajevo.

Karadzic's own survival is now in doubt after three years as "president" of the Bosnian Serb republic he proclaimed to fight Bosnia's Moslem and Croat-led

independence.

He tried on Friday to shunt Mladic into an empty job as "co-ordinator" between the BSA and Croatian Serb troops fleeing a Croatian offensive in the neighboring Krajina enclave.

Mladic, the most successful general of the conflict in Croatia and Bosnia since former Yugoslavia fell apart, waved away his dismissal, saying he would stay "as long as the fighters and the people express support for me."

In Zagreb, Croatia said yesterday that the rebel Krajina Serb enclave had ceased to exist after government troops overran it much faster than expected, routing insurgents who began Yugoslavia's breakup in 1991.

UN peacekeepers overwhelmed by the blitz confirmed that government troops controlled all major towns and roads of the Krajina region after just three days of fighting.

The latest rebel bastion to fall was Udbina, an airfield bombed by NATO jets last November in retaliation for Krajina Serb air raids on the UN "safe area" of Bihac, a besieged government enclave in nearby Bosnia.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE talks between Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat this evening in Taba will focus on the nature and scope of Palestinian Police deployment outside of municipal areas in the territories, according to sources close to the talks.

"This will be the week of security issues both in Taba and Eilat," one Israeli official said. "Civilian issues will not be key this week."

There are several issues related to the key issue of Palestinian deployment in what is known as Area B, rural areas in which there are neither settlements nor military installations.

Specifically, the questions include the types of Palestinian villages in which civilian or "blue" police will be deployed, the conditions under which Palestinian policemen can travel on main intercity arteries or side roads between Arab villages, and whether there will be joint police patrols with the Israel Police.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office have said that they do not want Palestinian "blue" police to be deployed in villages that adjoin main roads which are used by Israelis.

The progress made by Arafat and Peres this evening will determine whether they will continue talking in Taba for at least another day, and perhaps sever-

al days.

Should they reach decisions in principle this evening, they will then call on lower-level negotiators to draft the language of an agreement during the negotiations in Eilat, which are to resume this afternoon. By being just next door in Taba, Peres and Arafat should be able to cut through any problems that develop.

Should this two-step approach be successful, Arafat and Peres will continue to tackle more issues. Alternatively, if the meeting in Taba proves to be short, it will most likely mean that the stalemate on security issues continues.

In consultations yesterday involving ministers, top IDF officers, and senior Foreign Ministry officials, it is believed the issue of Area B security was discussed. Reporters observed many large maps being brought into Rabin's office for the consultations.

Last week's settler protests focused precisely on the scope of Palestinian authority in Area B, which was also the main subject of Rabin's meeting with the settler leadership on Friday.

There are indications the government is willing to consider providing the Palestinians with more than just administrative control over Arab villages in areas in which Israelis generally do not travel.

DAVID MAKOVSKY

At the same time, it wants to reconcile such broader control with an Israeli right to enter such villages to hunt down terrorists. In contrast, it is clear

that the IDF will not be entering Palestinian municipal areas.

Meanwhile, an Israeli official involved in the negotiations said that if Palestinians want to hold elections in the territories before the end of the year, an

agreement on expanding autonomy will have to be reached this month.

The official said it will take four months for the IDF to pull back from Arab cities in the territories.

## Company seeks to export jellyfish to Far East gourmets

DAVID RUDGE

A NOVEL solution to the plague of jellyfish that have infested the coastline again this summer appears to be in the offing.

The Jerusalem Post learned yesterday that an Israeli concern is proposing to net large quantities of the jellyfish, preserve them in brine, and export them to countries in the Far East as an edible delicacy.

The company has already been in touch with a Japanese concern and sent them samples of the "ready-to-eat" jellyfish.

The Japanese company reportedly expressed interest in the proposition and plans are now getting under way to establish what might prove to be a flourishing export industry.

Jellyfish are considered a natural and tasty form of sea food in many countries in the Far East, including Japan and Thailand. Those who have tasted the preserved-in-brine product say it has a taste and texture similar to that of squid.

The idea of turning the jellyfish invasion into a viable export industry was first floated by Dr. Bella Galil of the Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute.

Galil, who has been closely involved in the current efforts, con-

firmed yesterday that an Israeli concern had contacted a Japanese company and the response had been very positive.

"The idea is really quite straightforward - if you can't beat [the jellyfish], eat them," she said.

At present, beaches along the Mediterranean coast have been clear of the stinging jellyfish for the past few days, but researchers have sighted huge swarms off the coast, from Egypt to Syria.

"There are literally millions of them in great masses 1 km. to 4 km. from the coast. They are now drifting northward with the currents and not coming inshore," said Galil.

"This could change, of course,

if there is a change in the weather or conditions at sea, but for the time being they are remaining away from the shore."

Galil noted that usually only a few jellyfish - in relation to the size of the swarms - are washed shoreward and the bulk usually remained at sea.

Nevertheless, they have proved the bane of the beaches this summer, as in previous seasons, scaring many bathers away.

Even if the jellyfish themselves do not reach the shallow water, there is often still a problem from their tendrill-like and translucent "mouth arms," which contain the stinging poison cells. When broken off from the umbrella of the fish, the arms can live for several hours and still sting bathers, sometimes causing blisters or weals on the affected areas.

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# GSS permitted 'special measures' for one more week

THE Interministerial Committee on the General Security Service has granted the GSS another week to use special interrogation measures, including shaking, of the kind that caused the death last April of suspected Hamas member Abdel Harizat.

The committee, which met yesterday for the second time in a week, was undecided on the extension of the special powers, with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Police Minister Moshe Shabai favoring an unlimited extension, while Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair, Justice Minister David Liba'i, and Environment Minister Yossi Sarid questioning the legality of the measures.

ALON PINKAS

Permission to use special measures was granted in the aftermath of Dizengoff St. bus bombing in Tel Aviv last October; it included permission to exert physical pressure on suspects and to temporarily deprive them of legal assistance until information deemed vital is obtained.

The broad guidelines for GSS interrogations were outlined by the Landau Commission after the killing of two Palestinian hijackers of Bus No. 300 in 1984.

The commission allowed the GSS to "exert moderate physical pressure and force on suspects... unless there is a 'ticking clock' situation in which a suspect may

know about another bomb that is likely to go off."

The special measures were authorized by the ministerial committee in October and have since been extended periodically.

But now Ben-Yair and Liba'i are doubtful whether the measures can withstand a constitutional challenge. They have urged Rabin to resolve the problem.

"There has always been a tension between our real security needs and our self-image as a lawful society. We are not just a security state but also a state of law. I am sure that we will resolve the problem and satisfy both aspects," Sarid said after the meeting.

## Palestinian Police again shuts two Gaza newspapers

News agencies

THE Palestinian Police in Gaza yesterday shut two newspapers linked to Hamas and Islamic Jihad, for the second time this year.

Palestinian Attorney-General Khaled al-Qidrah said *Al-Watan*, backed by Hamas, and *Al-Istikhlaq*, affiliated with Islamic Jihad, would not be allowed to publish until further notice for violating a press law that went into effect last month.

"The papers violated the rules set by the Palestinian Authority," al-Qidrah said. He would not give details.

The new law, while promising freedom of expression in the media, also bans publication of "secret information" on PLO troops as well as stories seen as inciting violence or sectarianism. The penalty for violating it is suspension of a publication for up to three months, fines and jail terms

of up to six months.

Imad Falouji, publisher of *Al-Watan*, said he believed police closed his paper because of articles critical of PLO head Yasser Arafat. The publisher of *Al-Istikhlaq*, Alaa Saftawi, also said he thought his publication was shut because it had criticized the Palestinian Authority.

Police on Saturday detained Falouji and Saftawi but freed them after several hours. *Al-Watan* editor Ghazi Hamad said he learned of the measure when he found his offices sealed with red tape yesterday morning.

"There were no explanations," Hamad said.

*Al-Watan* had been shut by order of the Palestinian Authority in May but allowed to reopen in June. *Al-Istikhlaq* was shut down for about a month after January's Beit Lid bombing, for which Islamic Jihad took responsibility.

## UK envoy invites doorstep protesters inside

DOUGLAS DAVIS  
LONDON

ISRAELI Ambassador Moshe Raviv yesterday met with a delegation of leading British Jewish right-wingers, mostly Orthodox, who had organized a vigil outside the embassy in the smart, shopping district of Kensington.

The hour-long vigil, led by business magnates Cyril Stein and Conrad Morris, was held to demonstrate concern for "the security of Israel and the safety of its citizens." Both Stein and Morris are known opponents of the government's peace policies.

Raviv told the group of about 60 that he had invited them into the embassy because "I do not want you to stay out on the street on Tisha Be'av."

He urged them to balance their values with those of "peace and security, and the sanctity of human life."

"Any attempt to undermine the peace process will set us back to the intifada and an endless circle of terror and bloodshed," Raviv said.

He called on them to avoid infringing on the "two most cherished values of modern Israel - a proud democracy and the unity of the Jewish people."



Choral singers hold a joint practice session at the Mount Scopus amphitheater yesterday for the 17th Zimriya, in which 1,200 singers from 40 countries will give performances in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and other sites. (Vera Ezzion)

## Two killed, four injured in road accidents

DAVID RUDGE and Ilim

TWO people were killed on the nation's highways yesterday.

Mendel Schnep, 31, of Kibbutz Naot Mordechai, was killed and four others were injured in a head-on collision between two vehicles in the Upper Galilee yesterday evening. Police said at least three of the injured were trapped in the wreckage. The accident occurred between the Mahanayim junction and the turnoff to Kibbutz Gonen.

The MDA spokesman said one person was seriously injured, two were moderately hurt, and one was lightly hurt.

A 13-year-old Palestinian was killed when he was hit by a car while walking along the Afula-Jenin road.

The two young women who were killed in a road accident in Netanya late Saturday night were cousins, Maya Razmashvili, 20, and Christina Isagov, 14.

Police said the driver of the car had been speeding, lost control, and hit a tree. Police expressed anger that the Netanya Municipality had not taken steps to improve the conditions on Derech Ben-Zvi, the road on which the accident occurred, even though it has been the site of several fatal accidents in recent months.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar is proposing to add 425 traffic policemen to the Traffic Police force by the end of next year.

Under the proposal, which will be presented at a meeting today to be attended by Kessar, and the finance, justice, and police ministers, 150 new policemen would be

added this year, and another 275 next year.

According to statistics compiled by the Transport Ministry, roads that were frequently patrolled by the Traffic Police showed a significant drop in accidents compared to roads that were not patrolled.

Kessar also said he would demand a sharp increase in fines for traffic violations.

For example, Kessar said that he will ask that the fine for running a red light or a stop sign be increased from NIS 500 to NIS 2,500.

## PA officials: Deficiencies found in extradition requests prevent response

PALESTINIAN justice officials said yesterday that they have not responded to numerous Israeli requests for the extradition of murder suspects because Israel has not fulfilled the requirements of the Cairo accords in requesting the extraditions.

At a meeting with Justice Minister David Liba'i, Palestinian Justice Minister Freih Abu-Medeen and Palestinian Attorney-General Khaled al-Qidrah said Israel must present the Palestinian Authority with an arrest warrant issued by a court that details all the allegations against each suspect.

Israel must also attach evi-

dence that links the suspects to the attacks they are suspected of, they said.

To date, the PA has refused 14 requests to extradite Palestinians suspected of murder or attempted murder.

Liba'i promised to consider the Palestinians' requests, and would examine whether there had, in fact, been any technical errors in the extradition requests. If any such errors are discovered, they will be corrected, so as to remove any excuse for the PA to refuse the requests.

The PA officials also handed Liba'i an extradition request of its own. The PA is demanding the

extradition of Avraham Rahmani, who it says was involved in the murder of Islamic Jihad activist Hani Abed in Gaza last November.

The two sides remain in dispute over Israel's request for the PA to hand over the suspected murderers of Uri Megidish, Megidish, of Moshav Gan Or in Gaza, was murdered in March 1993, before the Oslo accords were signed, and the PA claims that the extradition agreement does not apply to incidents that occurred before the signing of the accords.

The three agreed to meet again in a few days. (Ilim)

## KARADZIC

(Continued from Page 1)

After two days of vicious street fighting, Croatian troops also captured Petrinja, the second largest rebel town, at the north end of the enclave near the state capital Zagreb.

Tens of thousands of civilians fled to Bosnia in the worst refugee crisis in old Yugoslavia since 1992, and 15,000 armed Serb men

and their families huddled near the UN compound in Topusko, a village sealed off by Croatian advances.

UN officers said Croatian troops were mopping up in southern Krajina after taking the rebel "capital" Knin and had bottled up die-hard insurgents in small northern pockets.

"Krajina no longer exists. Territorially we have liberated 10 times as much as we did in Western Slavonia," Defense Ministry spokesman General Ivan Tolj told a news conference.

## ARRIVALS

Gladys Baruch, honorary president, Ramoth of America.

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Arielle and Steven Klausner  
Laurence and Naphi Salah  
Cathy Sendrowicz

His grandsons: Marc and Orit Zandman  
David Lyszyk

His great-grandchildren: Maya, Shir, Daniel, Yam, Tal,  
Yaacov, Jessica, Melir and Sharron

The funeral will take place today, August 7, 1995, at the Vatikim Cemetery, Netanya, at 12 noon.

Shiva at Nofel Yerushalayim, Bayit Vagan, Jerusalem.

## ACUM

Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers in Israel

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and extends sincerest condolences to the family.

## Hapoel Haifa men freed without charge

MARK RIVLIN  
LONDON

THE five members of the Hapoel Haifa soccer club arrested by police at Stanstead Airport on Thursday for allegedly endangering the safe landing of an Air UK flight from Frankfurt were all released without charge yesterday afternoon.

The five, Israeli national team members Tal Banin, Reuven Atar and Felix Halfon, along with coach Avraham Grant and equipment manager Albert Tal-Shir, were each questioned individually by police at the airport, in the presence of a police-appointed interpreter and a lawyer supplied by the Israeli Embassy in London.

After six and a half hours of questioning, police issued a statement saying: "A decision has been made that there is insuffi-

cient evidence to support a charge."

The five were immediately released and returned to the team's hotel near Colchester, to prepare for today's friendly game against English First Division side Ipswich Town.

Grant said he was relieved at the police decision not to press charges. He added that he was "furious" at the reaction of the Israeli press when the story broke on Friday.

"We were judged by the Israeli media before we had chance to explain our version [of events]," Grant said. "The British papers hardly mentioned the affair and did not judge us whatsoever."

Air UK, which had reported the alleged rowdiness to police while the Fokker 100 aircraft was attempting to land on Thursday, declined to comment on the police decision not to press charges. But the company spokeswoman, Louisa Hope, said that the company will decide today whether to take civil action against the five.

"The company viewed the incident very seriously and will decide if there is sufficient evidence to press for a civil action. The company's main concern is for the safety of its passengers and the incident on Thursday prevented the pilot from landing on the plane's first descent. The company will study the police statement carefully and will make a decision on Monday," Hope said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Acquittal in road death of six-year-old

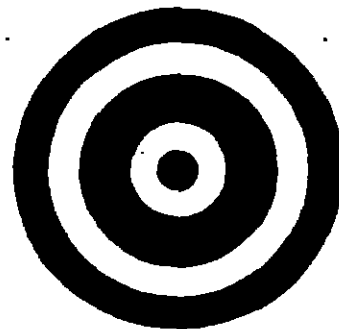
The Central District Military Court yesterday acquitted Sgt. (res.) Yitzhak Saban of negligent homicide in the road death of a six-year-old Arab boy two years ago on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road. Saban had been accused of driving a military vehicle beyond the speed limit and not slowing down or honking to prevent the boy, Alai Nasser, from trying to cross the road. He hit the boy, who died of his injuries. But a detailed reconstruction of events led the judges to agree to his acquittal. Expert testimony was presented to the effect that Saban had not exceeded the speed limit.

Ilim

### 43 Jordanians caught working here

Forty-three Jordanians have been deported since the signing of the Israel-Jordan peace treaty, after they were caught working here illegally, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry said yesterday. Every employer was fined NIS 2,000. The ministry explained that some Jordanians come to visit relatives as tourists and then stay to find work. But the ministry flatly rejected reports that hundreds of Jordanians are illegally employed here.

Ilim



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From right: Hadassah president Deborah Kaplan and former presidents Carmela Kalmanson, Ruth Popkin, and Charlotte Jacobson lay flowers yesterday at the tomb of Henrietta Szold, the founder of Hadassah. The World Hadassah Convention opens today in Jerusalem under the honorary chairmanship of the president's wife, Reuma Weizman. Some 1,500 delegates will take part in the week-long proceedings. Prior to the official convention opening, Hadassah leaders will dedicate a new dining room at the Hadassah College of Technology. The facility, costing \$1m. was financed by a single contribution by the Abrons Foundation. (Vera Ezion)

# NIS 250m. class-action suit filed over Arad

A YOUTH and a girl who were present at the Arad Festival yesterday filed a class action suit in Tel Aviv District Court claiming NIS 250 million in damages "on behalf of all those who went to the festival."

The two Tel Aviv residents filed the suit against Arad municipality, the Arad Festival organization, and Forum Productions.

Three young people died and 150 were injured in a stampede at the festival. Criminal and disciplinary proceedings are under way against organizers and police officers deemed responsible.

"The group," read their brief, "and especially parents who allowed them to go the Arad Festival unaccompanied, were entitled to assume that the organizers were aware of the necessity for caution

because of the young age of the crowds and should have taken all precautions to ensure their well-being and safety."

The two accused the defendants of not employing sufficient trained people to supervise spectators.

The plaintiffs charged that fences at the site were "sloppily erected," endangering the lives of young people at the festival. They also said insufficient numbers of security guards and policemen were employed, and there were not enough entrances to the site.

The gate, read the law suit, was closed just prior to the tragedy and was not opened to ease overcrowding or to allow people to leave.

The plaintiffs specifically ac-

cused Forum Productions of selling more tickets than legally permitted or than the festival site could safely contain. The company was also allegedly negligent in failing to inform the Arad Festival Organization and the municipality about overbooking.

The municipality was blamed for granting a license for the festival without ensuring that necessary criteria were met and for not warning spectators of the dangers of overcrowding.

"Even though, the municipality knew of the faulty security which caused bodily harm at previous festivals in Arad, it did not reach correct conclusions nor did it put into effect lessons learned in previous years," read the brief.

The festival organization was blamed for failing to supervise its employees.

## Menahem Avidom, 87

HELEN KAYE

COMPOSER Menahem Avidom, considered one of the pioneers of Israeli classical music, died Saturday night at 87.

"He was one of the founding fathers of Israeli music, together with Yosef Tal, Mordechai Seter [d. 1994], and Paul Ben-Haim [d. 1984]," musicologist Prof. Yoash Hirschberg said yesterday.

Born in Galicia, Avidom came here in 1925, at age 17. He studied



Composer Menahem Avidom in 1967. (David Rubinger)

at the American University in Beirut and attended the National Conservatory of Paris from 1928-31. After four years in Alexandria, he returned here in 1935 and settled in Tel Aviv, where he taught at various conservatories until 1946.

The music he wrote in his early years, a blend of European and Near Eastern musical styles, has been dubbed the Mediterranean Style. "He was one of those who felt they had to do something new for this new nation and he managed it," said composer Ari Ben-Shabtai. "The Mediterranean Style has a place in our history. Rightly or wrongly, it has influenced much of our music."

That style is most evident in Avidom's compositions of the early 1940s and 1950s, particularly in his *Mediterranean Symphony*, for which he received the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Prize in 1953.

He received the 1961 Israel Prize for his opera *Alexandra*, which he wrote for the Israeli Opera. That year he wrote his *Symphony No. 7*, the *Philharmonic*, commissioned for the IPO, whose secretary-general he was from 1945-52.

Avidom was a prolific composer, turning out 10 symphonies and seven operas. He also wrote chamber music, songs, and choral works. His last composition, written in 1994, was *Peace Cantata* for choir and orchestra which has yet to be performed.

He was director-general of ACUM - the Society of Composers, Authors, and Music Publishers - from 1955-1980, and was known as a relentless and vigorous champion of composers' rights.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Man charged with beating baby

A Beersheba man, 30, who allegedly severely beat his 40-day-old baby a few weeks ago was indicted by Beersheba District Court yesterday. The baby's mother was charged last week for failing to report the incident, and released on bail. Labor and Social Affairs Ora Namir has ordered the baby removed from his parents. However, the mother is allowed to visit the baby, still at Soroka Hospital, for one hour every day.

### Yair Levy gets last furlough

Former Shas MK Yair Levy was released from Ma'asiyahu Prison last night for a final three-day furlough, after which he will return for a few hours to be formally released from jail. The Prisons Service Parole Board decided last week to reduce Levy's four-year term by one-third for good behavior, thus enabling him to be released tomorrow.

### Five remanded in stabbing

Five men - Shalom Tavikashvili, 19, and Shalom Chen, 22, both of Ramle, and David Tsabarashkolili, 21, David Mamstalo, 22, and Eliahu Guttman, 22, all of Lod - were remanded for three days each by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They are suspected of being involved in a fight between Georgian and Bukharan street gangs outside a Tel Aviv discotheque Friday night, during which a man was lightly wounded when he was stabbed several times in the chest and leg. Police said none of the five, all members of the Georgian gang, is suspected of being the stabber.

### Jordanian rock group returning

The Jordanian rock group Mirage is making a second visit here this week, and will participate in the Peace Festival beginning in Tel Aviv tomorrow.

The group, which sings in Arabic and English, had performed several months ago at Beit Gefen, the Arab-Israeli Center in Haifa, and was boycotted by the Jordanian Artists' Association upon returning home. Despite the pressure, the group agreed to appear here again and is arriving today. It will also perform in Netanya on Thursday and in Acre on Friday. The visit is being partially sponsored by the Foreign Ministry's Culture and Science Department.

### Hunter-E drone successfully tested

The successful half-hour maiden flight of the Hunter-E, an improved drone produced by Israel Aircraft Industries, took place recently. All flight systems functioned as perfectly.

The Hunter-A, an earlier model of the drone used by the US Army, can orbit a target for 8 hours at a height of 15,000 feet. The Hunter-E will be able to orbit for 25 hours at 20,000 feet. It also has a flight weight, including fuel, of 950 kg., as opposed to 720 kg. for the earlier model.

### NII allowances get boost this month

All National Insurance Institute allowances will be updated at the end of this month, following the signing last week of the cost-of-living increment agreement, the NII announced yesterday.

Allowances paid to the elderly, survivors' benefits, allowances for the handicapped, and income maintenance payments will go up 0.7 percent when they are next paid on August 28.

Child allowances will be updated following publication of the July COL index on August 15. NII officials estimated they would rise 2.5%-2.7%.

### Arts and crafts fair opens today

Jerusalem's annual Hutzot Hayotzer Arts and Crafts Fair, the largest ever, will open today run through August 17 as part of the Year of Peace Tourism. In addition to Hutzot Hayotzer, Mitchell Garden and the Sultan's Pool will be fair venues. About 100 Israeli artists will be represented, along with an international pavilion which will hold representatives from 18 countries, including Thailand, China, Nepal, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, and Brazil. The fair will be open to the public from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. (earlier on Friday), and on Saturday night - following Shabbat. Entrance is free.

### 600 Keren Hayesod visitors

Six hundred donors to Keren Hayesod from 20 countries are currently visiting Israel. They have met with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, received a planeload of new immigrants and attended Tisha Be'av prayers at the Western Wall.

In the coming days, they are scheduled to tour the Negev and cross into Jordan. Their visit was highlighted by a special show last night at Safra Square.

## Man remanded after extradition from Turkey on drug charges

AN Israeli extradited from Turkey on suspicion he conspired to smuggle some 50 kg. of heroin into the country was remanded for 10 days by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

According to police, David Tzantzanshvil, 37, of Rishon Le-Zion, conspired during 1992 and 1993 to smuggle drugs into the country from Turkey and purchased the heroin, which he transferred to others in August and October 1993. His co-conspirators, who have been convicted here, were to bring in the drugs.

Tzantzanshvil told the court his client had already served 13 months in a Turkish prison while

awaiting trial there, and was then acquitted of all charges. He said his client should be exempt from trial because of double jeopardy, and added he did not understand why the Israel Police waited so long after his acquittal before seeking his extradition.

In remanding Tzantzanshvil, Judge David Rosen said there was sufficient evidence against him. However, he ordered the police to investigate as rapidly as possible whether he was indeed acquitted in Turkey and if he was, "he is to be brought immediately before the duty judge for prisoners who will decide what weight should be given to the Turkish court's decision."

Anat and Shai Pinsky are pleased to announce the birth of their Son brother to Adi, grandson to Olga and Elyahu Rachmilevitch, Chaviva and Ami Pinsky and great-grandson to Sara and Moshe Elroi, Shulamit and Sioma Pinsky

## 1,200 musicians to lose jobs

Jerusalem Post Staff

SOME 1,200 immigrant musicians will lose their jobs, due to the Jewish Agency's decision to cancel NIS 2 million in funding to dozens of cultural institutions, the Science and Arts and Absorption ministries announced in a statement yesterday.

Officials from both ministries met yesterday to discuss the cut in the agency funds, and decided they would have to stop funding the music school project in devel-

opment towns and reduce funds to immigrant orchestras and other groups funded by the Center for Absorption of Immigrant Artists.

The ministries said they had to take these "very grave measures" because of the agency's announcement that it could not meet its commitments to the center, jointly run by the two minis-

tries and the agency.

According to the statement, the agency's Board of Governors was unable to solve the funding problem when it met a month ago. Science and Arts Minister Shulamit Aloni and Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban failed to convince the agency to continue funding the center.

Aloni and Tzaban plan to put the matter before the cabinet next week.

## Aloni seeks to help Voice of Peace

JUDY SIEGEL

COMMUNICATIONS Minister Shulamit Aloni wants to help Abie Nathan resume his Voice of Peace radio broadcasts - this time legally, from inside the country, rather than as a pirate station on a ship 20 kilometers from the coast.

Aloni yesterday asked Meretz MK Avraham Poraz, chairman of the Knesset Committee on the Second TV Channel and Radio Broadcasts, to discuss Nathan's proposal to resume broadcasts from a permanent site.

"Since there is the possibility

that the committee will discuss ways for instituting legal broadcasts of [the right-wing pirate station] Arutz 7, there is justification for at the same time discussing Nathan's suggestion," she said.

Nathan had for years operated the left-wing Voice of Peace station from a ship outside the country's territorial waters, but he sank the ship after the Oslo Accords, partly due to high cost of maintaining it.

He told Aloni that he had "received a promise" that he could apply for a legal broadcasting license.

Because of the public outcry over the ministry's confiscation of Arutz 7's transmission equipment last week after it broadcast for three hours while sailing towards Ashdod Port, Nathan said, "it would be the right thing to do" to give both stations licenses to broadcast from land sites, and both would pay the government royalties for the frequencies they used.

## Akim wants retarded murderer moved

RAINE MARCUS

REPRESENTATIVES of Akim, the organization for the mentally retarded which is campaigning for a retrial of convicted murderer Moshe Azaria, will meet with Justice Minister David Liba'i on August 15 to discuss arrangements to move him from Ramle's Ayalon Prison to Be'er Ya'acov Mental Hospital.

Azaria, who is severely retarded, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1982 for the murder of Yisrael Nulman, 14, of Haifa. He has continually maintained his in-

nocence, and six years ago Akim started campaigning for him after a former police officer gathered information apparently proving his claim.

A request for a retrial was rejected by the State Attorney's Office two years ago, but Akim chairman Aharon Rosen said a new request is planned.

Azaria's parents turned down the idea of appealing for a presidential commutation of his sentence, as it would not prove his innocence.

Rosen met with Liba'i at the beginning of the month about Azaria's transfer to a mental institution, arguing that prison life is causing his mental deterioration, and an additional meeting has been set.

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**Monday, August 21**  
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10:30 a.m.: Master Class for Children 10+  
1:00 p.m. Master Class for Art Teachers and Adults  
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Susan

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## UN receives Iraqi data on biological weapons

BAGHDAD (Reuters) - A report submitted by Iraq on its biological weapons program breaks years of silence and holds important information but may be incomplete, a senior UN envoy said yesterday.

Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN Special Commission disarming Iraq under the 1991 Gulf War cease-fire terms, told Reuters at the end of a three-day visit to Baghdad that more time was needed to analyze the 530-page document handed over on Friday.

"According to our first glance it is of course not thoroughly complete," Ekeus said.

But he said his experts, after initial scrutiny, found that it "contains very important information which will be helpful to sort out

remaining problems under the cease-fire resolutions."

Several hours earlier, speaking to reporters, Ekeus described the report as "full, final and complete." He did not elaborate on what data might be missing.

State newspapers said Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz told Ekeus that Iraq had honored conditions for lifting the embargo on Iraq's oil exports and urged him to convey this to the Security Council.

Ekeus said Iraq claimed that it had destroyed all biological weapons. "For us it remains to verify that this is true," he added.

Ekeus said he was determined to close the Iraqi weapons files as soon as possible.

### WORLD BRIEFS

#### Egypt hangs two Moslem militants

CAIRO (Reuters) - Egypt yesterday hanged two Moslem militants convicted of murder and plotting to revive the Jihad guerrilla group which assassinated president Anwar Sadat in 1981, security sources said.

Hussam Hassan Ismail and Ahmad Mahmoud Abdelrahman went to the gallows in a central Cairo jail shortly after midday.

The two men were sentenced to death in May for killing a policeman and three Christians in a raid on a jewelry shop. They were also convicted of trying to revive the militant group Jihad, whose members shot dead Sadat at a military parade.

Six others received life sentences at the trial of 42 accused of joining the group, now called New Vanguard of the Conquest. Twelve of the defendants were acquitted and 22 were given sentences ranging from one to 15 years in jail.

**Six Italians murdered near Zaire game park**

ROME (Reuters) - Six Italians, two of them young children, have been killed by armed robbers near a wildlife park in eastern Zaire, the head of the Italian aid agency that employed them said yesterday.

Domenico Colombo, president of Italy's non-governmental Mondo Giusto (Just World) agency, told RAI television that the dead were four men and two children age five and 11. The wife of one of the dead men, and mother of the two children, was injured and under shock.

**Colombian police capture Cali cartel leader**

BOGOTA (Reuters) - Colombian police have captured Miguel Rodriguez Orejuela, the second most important leader of the Cali drug cartel, the country's chief prosecutor said yesterday.

Rodriguez Orejuela's capture is the strongest blow Colombian authorities have delivered against the cartel since the June 9 capture of his older brother, Gilberto.

Miguel was believed to have taken charge from Gilberto of the cartel, which officials say controls about 80 percent of the cocaine smuggled into the United States.

**Paper says Prince Edward to wed Sophie**

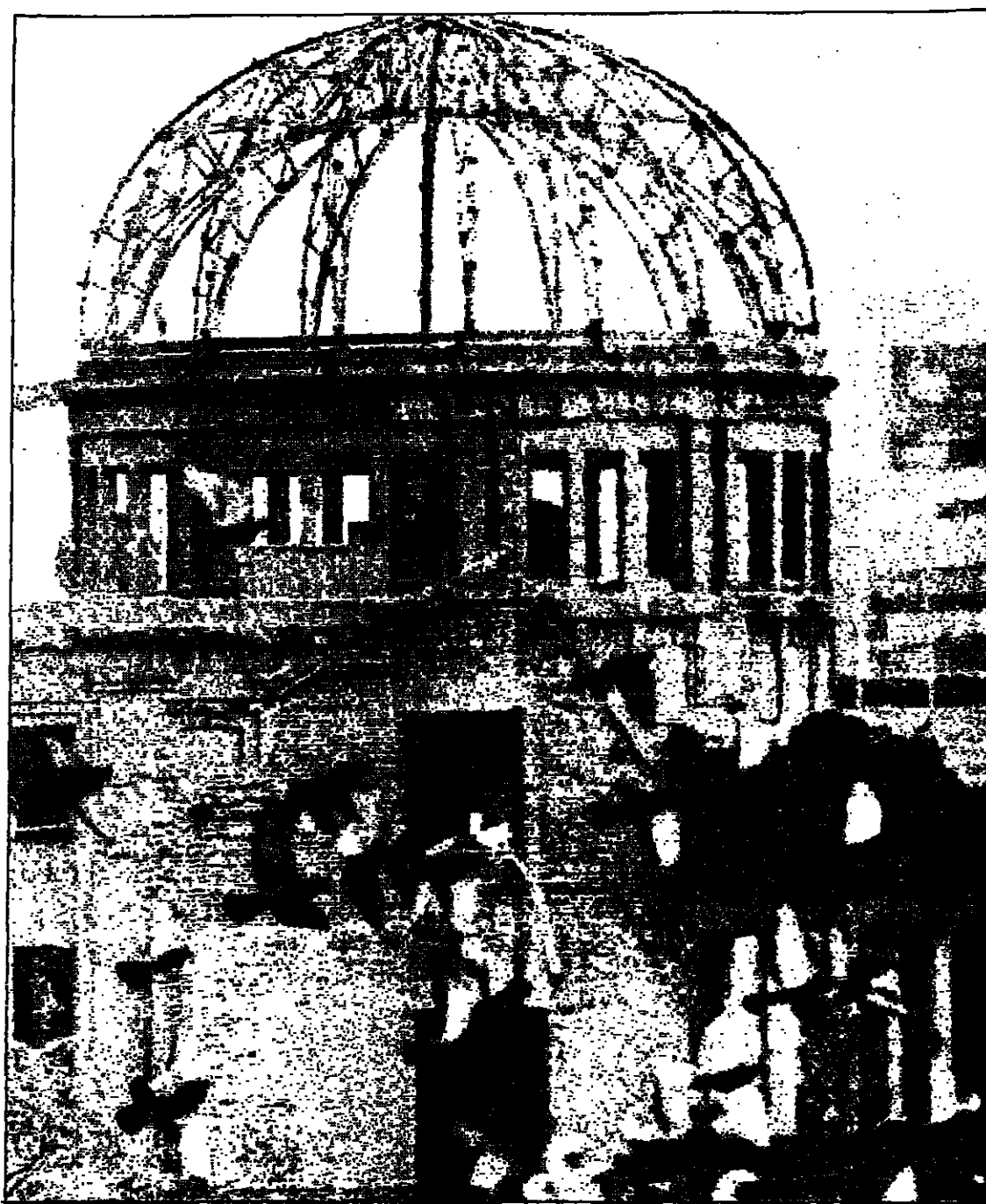
LONDON (Reuters) - Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth's youngest son, has finally decided to marry his girlfriend Sophie Rhys-Jones, a British newspaper said yesterday.

The mass-selling *News of the World*, quoting friends of the couple, said the two were celebrating on the royal yacht Britannia before a cruise of Scotland's Western Isles.

"I'm expecting to hear something official sooner rather than later," it quoted one friend as saying.

Edward's decision, it said, followed weeks of pressure on him from the Queen and from his father, the Duke of Edinburgh, to end speculation about Sophie's role in his life.

But Buckingham Palace dismissed the report as "pure speculation."



Doves flutter past the symbolic skeleton dome in Hiroshima during yesterday's memorial service to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb. (Reuters)

## Hiroshima stands still 50 years after the Bomb

AT precisely 15 minutes past 8 yesterday morning - a half-century to the second after the awesome blast of heat and light that gave birth to the Atomic Age - the city of Hiroshima once again came to a complete stop. Bells rang out everywhere, and sirens blared their warning - not for the people of Hiroshima this time, but rather for the rest of the world.

For the 50th time, the people of Hiroshima - joined by thousands of anti-nuclear activists from around the globe - held their somber commemoration of the atomic bomb dropped by a US plane on August 6, 1945, the first time in history that nuclear power was used against people.

For the 50th time, the city sent out its ritual message: "No More Hiroshimas."

From the velvet gray sky, a searing summer sun baked some 60,000 spectators gathered in

Peace Memorial Park, at the epicenter of the atomic explosion. But there was little searing rhetoric yesterday.

There was no mention of the reasons the A-bomb was dropped. There was barely a word of criticism of the Japanese leaders who started the Pacific phase of World War II, or of the American leaders who brought it to an end by dropping history's most powerful weapon on primarily civilian targets, first in Hiroshima and then in Nagasaki.

Instead, as is standard in Hiroshima, the A-bomb was treated as some tragic truth of the world that floats in the memory free of history, free of cause and blame, free of politics and power.

The point of yesterday's com-

memoration, as Mayor Takashi Hiraoka made clear when he read Hiroshima's 50th annual "Peace Declaration," was not to review the past but rather to issue a dire forecast for the future as the Atomic Age, with its inherent tension and discomfort, begins its second half-century.

"Nuclear weapons offer no security to the nations that possess them," Hiraoka read. "As long as nuclear weapons exist, it is inevitable that some country, at some point, will experience the horror that Hiroshima and Nagasaki already know."

That message, repeated in various forms by a string of speakers yesterday, reflects the keen awareness of past agonies that has given Japan in general and Hiroshima in particular a sense of collective duty, a feeling of obligation to act as the conscience of the world.

The Washington Post

### British pub drinkers toast longer Sunday opening hours

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's pub drinkers raised their glasses yesterday to toast another nail hammered into the coffin of a puritan Sabbath.

A legal restriction that closed neighborhood pubs for five or six hours on Sundays disappeared in the wake of newly-won freedoms to use Sundays for sport, shopping and gambling.

The abolition of compulsory tavern closing on Sunday afternoons in England and most of Wales came seven years after similar restrictions on weekdays were ended. It spelled a defeat for temperance advocates and "Keep Sunday Special" campaigners.

Alcohol, an important part of the British way of life, is still difficult to buy after 11 p.m. But later hours may come after pressure from the tourism industry to bring Britain more into line with other European countries.

Sundays will never be the same. Britons may soon be able to go dancing too.

In moves to make Sundays more enjoyable for non-churchgoers, the government has said that dance halls and discos could be allowed to charge admission on Sundays for the first time in more than 200 years.

Home Secretary Michael Howard posed for photographers at his local pub to celebrate the first Sunday drinkers can remember when they were not interrupted just after lunchtime by the time-honored call of "Time, Gentlemen, please."

## Punks quit Hanover after third night of looting, rioting

HANOVER, Germany (Reuters) - Hundreds of punks started to leave the northern city of Hanover yesterday after three nights of rioting, looting and street battles with some 2,000 police as an unruly punk festival wound up.

"We've had a good piss-up and now we'd like to go home without any hassle," one punk with a dyed green Mohican haircut told journalists.

Police said they had detained about 450 youths on the last day of the festival - known as "Chaos Days" - after more overnight clashes.

Residents, relieved to see the revelers leave, started to clear up the debris outside their homes, while convoys of police vans came armed - continued to pa-

troil the city.

More than 130 police and possibly as many punks were injured in the street battles that raged into the early hours of the morning.

"It's like a siege," said a woman resident, who police allowed through their lines to get to her home.

The punks say they were provoked by what they have called an excessive police presence.

Several streets were littered with broken bottles, shattered glass of shop windows, rocks and a few burnt-out shells of cars.

A group of punks, cursing and spitting, dropped their trousers and mooned at television cameras in a gesture of defiance.

## Christopher opens US Embassy in Hanoi

HANOI, Vietnam (AP) - US Secretary of State Warren Christopher opened the United States' first embassy in Vietnam in 20 years yesterday and urged the Communist government to quickly liberalize its economy and society.

Christopher looked on as three US Marines solemnly raised the American flag on a pole alongside the nine-story embassy. Several hundred American and Vietnamese officials stood at attention. The new embassy is the same facility that has been used as a US liaison office for six months.

The United States had a consulate in Hanoi during the French colonial era but closed it in De-

cember 1955 under pressure from the Communist North Vietnamese government. By then, the United States was already emerging as the leading supporter of the anti-communist government in rival South Vietnam.

Vietnam returned the old consulate building to the United States this year when the two governments reached agreement on returning old diplomatic properties, but it was in extreme disrepair and has been torn down.

Christopher, the first US secretary of state to visit Vietnam since 1970, has taken as his main theme the task of clarifying the fate of 2,198 Americans still missing from the war. He has brought them up in all public remarks.

## Report: 'Herald Tribune' to pay \$678,000 in libel case

NEW YORK (AP) - The *International Herald Tribune* will pay \$678,000 in damages for two articles that libeled Singapore politicians, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

The 1994 articles began a battle over US free press standards versus the more restrictive standards in other countries.

In Singapore, the newspaper was found to have libeled former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and two others by suggesting "dynastic politics" rule the country. The three will share the money.

The *Tribune*, jointly owned by The New York Times Co. and The Washington Post Co., has published an apology.

*Tribune* President Richard D. Simmons told the *Times* that critics who wanted his paper to stand up to the Singapore leaders were uninformed about the country's standards.

"The *International Herald Tribune* was found to have libeled people, a situation which happens with unfortunate frequency in a large number of areas in this country and in the world, and we will pay the price for that," Simmons said.

Katharine Graham of The Washington Post Co. and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger of The New York Times Co. said in a statement that the *Tribune* would work to resolve problems unique to reporting in Singapore.

## Actress-director-producer Ida Lupino dies at 77

HOLLYWOOD - Ida Lupino, the British-born actress who gave up a lucrative film contract to become one of Hollywood's first major women producers and directors, has died. She was 77.

Lupino, who had been battling colon cancer, died Thursday night at her suburban Los Angeles home of complications from a stroke, her conservator and business manager, Mary Ann Anderson, said late Friday.

A popular film star in the 1930s and 1940s, Lupino deprecatd her own acting accomplishments, once declaring herself "a poor man's Bette Davis."

She went on to Hollywood in the 1930s and began appearing in dozens of films, including *High Sierra*, *They Drive By Night* and *The Sea Wolf*. In *High Sierra* (1941), she was the girlfriend of a killer, played by Bogart, who was on the run from police.



Ida Lupino. (Reuters)

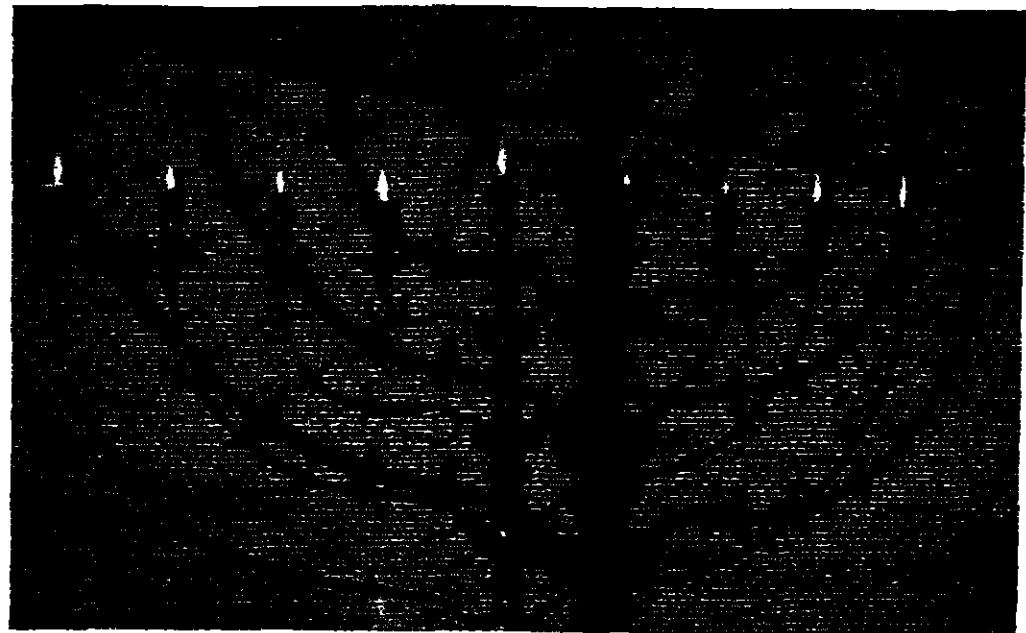
Lupino abandoned another lucrative acting contract in the early 1950s to produce, write and direct, and within a few years became a much-sought-after director in television and films.

Lupino made it clear she preferred her work behind the cameras to that in front, telling a *Los Angeles Times* columnist in 1960: "Darling, I loathe acting. Darling, I have been acting all my life. Let me direct. It's so much more fun. Creating it yourself, not just parading in front of a camera."

Born February 4, 1918, in London, Lupino was the daughter of British comedian Stanley Lupino and actress Connie Emerald, and was a descendant of a theatrical family dating back to the 17th century.

Los Angeles Times

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Organized by Jewish Heritage Study Trips and The Jerusalem Post Travel Club, there will be daily lectures on Jewish religious, social, political and economic life, with in-depth tours of the Jewish quarters and other places of interest, and a visit to the Theresienstadt Ghetto.

This specialized study tour is limited in number and designed for those who are especially interested. There will be no touring on Shabbat, which will be spent in Prague within walking distance of a synagogue.

The dates: Tuesday, October 17 - Friday, October 27.  
The price: US\$ 2,199 per person sharing a double room, includes flight, all touring, lectures and entrances, daily buffet breakfast and kosher meals on Shabbat. Local English speaking guide and escort from Israel. Insurance and visas extra.

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מלון מנאל



# Tel Hai, where dreams are made of ebony and ivory

WHERE do 500 fingers play with 1,600 keys? At the Tel Hai Regional College, where 50 students attend the annual international piano master classes, to which 20 instruments have been specially transported.

There, not far from the Lebanese border, young pianists from all over the world will gather this week to eat and breathe music.

Financial problems nearly scuttled the four-year-old program this year, according to general director Marina Bondarenko.

"This is a highly prestigious event which needs funding," says executive director Dan Ilan. "Our major cost, aside from the obvious plane tickets, lodging

and minimal fees for our teachers, is bringing 20 pianos to Tel Hai. This costs money, lots of money. Transportation, insurance and continuous tuning during the master classes cost a fortune."

The venture began with a pioneering spirit in 1992. "Nobody even thought about the price. We just wanted to do it," says Bondarenko. Now she has to make sure that the NIS 215,000 budget is met.

This year's funding comes from the regional council, the American-Israel Cultural Foundation, but above all from the Rina Association, which was founded by Michael Caspi several years ago in order to secure funding for the

master classes. Caspi himself donates money regularly for the event which is in honor of his wife Ada. Mrs. Caspi donates the prize money for the competition which takes place each year within the master classes.

"We had a Rachmaninoff competition and an Anton Rubinstein one last year," Bondarenko explains. "This year's competition, which takes place August 20, is without a specific title but focuses on piano concerti by Mozart and Beethoven."

Twenty local pianists, and 30 from abroad will be participating in this summer's master classes. The Israelis tend to be rather young. "Most of the Israeli pianists prefer to travel and study

## MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

abroad in the summer which is exactly why foreigners like to come here," says Bondarenko.

This year there will be pianists, aged 19 to 30, from the US, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Peru, Japan, Korea, France, Switzerland, Finland and Mexico. Each pays \$650 for tuition and board.

The teachers in these master classes have included, through the years, the best local pianists and tutors and a fine array of international ones. This year the participants in Tel Hai will be able to study with Israeli Pinna Salzman, Yehli Wagman, Victor Derevianko and Emanuel Kravinsky. Visiting teachers are Son-

traud Speidel from Germany, Italian Marcella Crudele and Americans Orana Yablonskaya, Victor Rosenbaum and Yohved Kaplinsky.

The pianists receive individual lessons during the mornings and then participate in master classes in the afternoons. Each evening features activities such as lectures, faculty recitals and concerts by the young pianists themselves. This year there will also be a series of concerts taking place in nearby kibbutzim, including Kfar Blum, Kfar Hanassi, Neot Mordechai and Kfar Szold.

Bondarenko hopes that this year's financial troubles will not be repeated. "The local authori-

ties in Upper Galilee must realize that if they want this event to remain here they must help pay for it. If we are not able to get enough support in Tel Hai we will have to search for another location."

She notes, however, that "as Israelis it was very important for us to do this in Galilee and it's most important now not to run away from there. Moreover the students really like the serene landscape here. If we move it to the city these master classes will lose their charm."

Ilan does not see these master classes ever leaving Upper Galilee. "I hope this will develop into something even more substantial in the future, with several more

instruments, maybe spread over other periods of the year. We want these master classes to be a permanent feature of life in Upper Galilee; it adds an extra touch of soul to our daily life here."

All master class events (August 10-25) take place at the Rodman Regional College in Tel Hai and admission to the public is available for NIS 10 for each event, aside from the private individual morning lessons.

On August 22 there are master classes at the Jerusalem Music Center and on August 24 there is a gala concert with the Israel Camerata Rehovot and the competition winners at the Tel Aviv Museum.

## Caution: Eat well before watching

FILM REVIEW  
ADINA HOFFMAN

### EAT DRINK MAN WOMAN

★★★★

Directed by Ang Lee. Screenplay by Ang Lee, James Schamus and Hui-ling Wang. Hebrew title: *Ochel Shina Gever Isha*. 123 minutes. Mandarin dialogue, English and Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance suggested.

Chia ..... Sihung Lung  
Jia-Chien ..... Kwei-Mei Yang  
Jia-Jen ..... Chien-Lien Wu  
Jia-Ning ..... Yu-Wen Wang

In the first five minutes of Ang Lee's *Eat Drink Man Woman* we're treated to a series of cuts between four characters and their contrasting habitats.

An older Chinese man with a neat mustache and measured gait prepares an elaborate feast. As he steams, chops, slices, kneads and stir-fries, he never once changes his expression, but moves through the ritual, and his well-equipped kitchen, as though he had assembled the same intricate dishes a thousand times before. He cooks the way he might rehearse a series of perfectly memorized tai chi moves - by graceful, second nature.

Meanwhile, in a glassy office building across town, a pretty young woman sits and types rows of figures onto a computer screen. Somewhere else, another woman stares out of a bus window as she listens to celestial choral music on her Walkman. At the same time yet another woman, a teenager with a long whip of a ponytail, piles chicken sandwiches on plastic trays at a Wendy's fast-food outlet.

Once we've sorted out who's who in these early scenes, the movie positions itself to become a



Food as love can be as much a theme for Chinese fathers as for Jewish mothers, as shown in Ang Lee's latest look at unforeseeable upsets of family life.

rather predictable examination of the generation gap, a sort of Taiwanese *Fiddler on the Roof* that will replace rousing musical numbers with scrumptious Chinese fare. It will explore, or so we think, the differences between heartfelt ancient traditions and the hollow sham of modern life. It will be obvious and sentimental and probably serve little purpose except to make us crave roast duck and fresh vegetable dumplings.

The very tones Lee uses in these early scenes imply that the film has been color coded for easy comprehension. Warm browns and golds surround the widower father, a celebrated chef (Sihung Lung), while chilly blues and garish neon shades cast ominous shadows across the faces of

his grown daughters, a chemistry teacher, an airline executive, and a high-school student (Kwei-Mei Yang, Chien-Lien Wu, and Yu-Wen Wang).

But these quick shifts in palette between the variously occupied members of the Chu family are quite deceptive. In fact, the only aspect of the film that announces itself truly at the outset is the craving it will prompt in us for well-made Chinese food: no one should go see this film on an empty stomach.

Other than that, though, *Eat Drink Man Woman* comes as a complete surprise - much as the courses of a good meal should. As he did in his last film, *The Wedding Banquet*, Lee manages an unusually gentle balance between wit and pain, predictability

and innovation. Working within a refined soap-opera format, he repeatedly nudges the tidy emotional frame just a little off center, and in doing so he captures the unforeseeable upsets of family life more honestly than almost anyone working in film today.

The characters are often jarred by the turns their lives take. Lee makes sure that we share their wonder when this happens.

To realize the funny tilt of the film, it's necessary to be patient. The loving preparation of food, for example, is by now a bad movie cliché. After a string of gastronomically explicit pictures (including *Tampopo*, *Babette's Feast* and *Like Water for Chocolate*), it seems that vicarious in the movies cannot help but symbolize desire - whether sexual, reli-

gious or social. The simple metaphor of Lee's title of Lee's film would appear to place it in one of these basic categories.

What's different about the director's treatment of the subject is his understanding of the way meals don't always work out the way they're planned. The father may spend all of Sunday arranging a weekly family feast down to the last almond sliver. That doesn't mean that his daughters will eat the elaborate dishes he's fixed, or that they'll communicate any better when they all sit down at the table. (It's notable that, in a movie about food, the protagonists never just dig in hungrily and munch. Rather, most of the dinner scenes in *Eat Drink Man Woman* are characterized by reluctant chopstick-

poking and loaded silences.)

So if the meals in Lee's movie serve as a symbol, it's one the characters themselves have willed into being.

By regaling his daughters with such complicated concoctions, the father wants to prove to them how much he loves them. And they, in turn, force themselves to nibble, even when they're not hungry. They need to show him that they love him too.

Perhaps it's more accurate to say that, in the end, food doesn't stand for something here; it is the thing itself. In this context, sesame carp, bitter melon soup and spiced ginger beef express more articulately than any words could a range of complicated feelings. *Eat Drink Man Woman* is both nourishing and delicious.

## A great unknown set to sing

STEVE RODAN

SOMETIMES, just for kicks, the Rolling Stones or Bob Dylan will call up a corner nightclub and arrange for a set, merely to get some genuine feedback on a new album they might be working on.

By the time they get to the stage, the word has gone out through the grapevine and the place is packed.

Peter Himmelman clearly does not have that kind of name recognition. Yet he is among the most acclaimed singers and songwriters in the US, even if he is still playing small concert halls of about 1,500 seats.

He is playing on Tuesday, 8 p.m., at Jerusalem's Beit Agron theater.

It will be largely a solo act - Himmelman and his guitar. His voice echoes Elvis Costello, Cat Stevens and even Dylan, who - believe it or not - is his father-in-law. No, Dylan did not bring him into the business.

The 35-year-old Himmelman has released six albums, some of them selling hundreds of thousands of copies. But he remains largely an unknown in the US.

One major reason is that he has traded in the prospect of immediate fame for an Orthodox Jewish lifestyle. In other words, he won't play on Friday night. It's a decision that has cost him several major tours, including one with Sting.

His latest release is called *Skin*, a concept album that tells of a big-shot jerk who dies and comes back as an infant with another chance of growing up. He will probably do numbers from his previous releases, one of which is called *Gematria*.

Tickets cost NIS 30. There is no reserved seating. To the uninitiated: beware. Himmelman has been known to hand out crayons and paper during his concerts and even continue a performance outside.

Anything could happen.

## When push comes to shove

HELEN KAYE

IF she is pushed, she works. Admits choreographer/actress/director Daniella Michaeli.

Her latest work, "pushed" by Nissim Nativ, is *Not a Word of This to Anyone* (*Sh'kol Ze Lo Yetze Mikan*), a multidisciplinary exploration of a song by Jacques Prevert that Michaeli developed together with some of the graduating class of Nativ's Tel Aviv acting studio.

"The story is an old and new one," she says, running her hands through her trademark mane of brown curly hair. "Of how a father murders his pregnant daughter, but no one knows about it."

The actors, all dressed in clever red-and-white plaid cartoon costumes by Renana Mishori, tell the story in dance, song and text. In Michaeli's hands, it becomes a metaphor for violence, for cover-up, and for "how a family deals with trauma."

This is the second piece that Michaeli has done for Nativ. The first, *When the Ship Sinks*, an elegant and sometimes cynical look at the sinking of the *Titanic*, premiered at the 1992 Acre Festival.

Michaeli - "I'm over 40, which is as much as anyone needs to know" - has made a solid reputation among theater connoisseurs

with her finely crafted pieces.

The latest was *When the Lights Go Down*, her tribute to dancer Dvora Bertonov, who celebrated her 80th birthday and her farewell to the stage at the Suzanne Dellal Center in March.

Bertonov taught Michaeli, who's always balanced her love of theater, mime, music and dance, with dance having a slight edge. She did her IDF service as a member of the Air Force Troupe and, after the army, enrolled in Tel Aviv University's theater department. But she never graduated because innovative director Nola Chilton took her into her company.

"I stayed with Nola on and off from 1976 until 1981," she recalls, "and I created *Crisis* for her, my first theater choreography. I also studied and worked with [mime] Yoram Boker."

Michaeli's *Cecilia*, *Christina*, *Cornelia* and *All the Rest*, based on a poem by the late Yona Wolloch, premiered 10 years ago at the Acre Festival.

"It opened the day of her [Wolloch's] funeral, which was strange. It was my first independent work and everything I'd

been working on, including my love of literature, came together in that show."

Five years later came *Come On Sweetie*, also at Acre. Then at TheaterNetto '91, Michaeli walked away with the first prize for *Schlafstunde*, a Holocaust memoir.

She credits theater producer and now Habimah general-manager Ya'akov Agmon "for pushing me into that show. He knows I have to be pushed."

She makes her living choreographing for the theater; but, pushed or not, "these works are for the joy of it. It's who I am really."

*Not a Word of This to Anyone* opened a week of performances in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem by the studio which performed Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* and *The Seagull*, Gogol's *Matchmaking*, and another piece directed by Yaki Mahraz called *David's Company*, which he adapted from Alan Ayckbourn's *A Chorus of Disapproval*.

Former Geshen Theater general-manager Slava Maltzev, now turned impresario, has already bought the Gogol and scuttled but has it that Michaeli's piece will be seen on the independent theater circuit too.

## Ingathering of the choirs is getting underway

HELEN KAYE

IT'S a multicultural explosion of 1,200 singers in 40 choirs from 19 countries as far apart culturally as black Africa and Panama, or Israel and Belgium.

One of the most enduring festivals in this country, the 17th Zimriya gets underway tomorrow and continues until August 17. The choirs will have workshops, study each other's cultures and music, and sing at concerts all over the country.

Among the more exotic first-

time visitors to the Zimriya are the Seoul Academy Concert Choir of Korea, the Amazwi Kazulu Choir from South Africa and Coro de la Universidad de los Andes from Colombia.

These groups will all sing the songs of their native land.

The workshop leaders are renowned choir conductors such as Germany's Hermann Max (he came to the last Zimriya three

years ago), who is a musicologist and a world-renowned expert on baroque music.

There is also Timothy Brown of Clare College in Cambridge, where he is music director and choir master; and Andre Ducret of Switzerland's San Michel Choir. And of course, Swiss conductor Willi Gohl is coming for the eighth time to lead, as always, the community singing.

SEE IT IN HEBREW  
HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

### BOYTRE

August 8 and 15, at 8:30 p.m.

"A colorful theater...thrilling" JARIR  
"A most impressive cast including Yossi Polak, Shlomo Bar-Shavit, Joseph Carmon and Irina Selezneva"  
VEDIOT AHARONOT

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED  
ON THE WAY TO THE FORUM  
August 29 at 8:30 p.m.

New production of the hilarious Broadway hit comedy-musical  
by Stephen Sondheim  
"Strictly for laughs" THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Tzemah festival organizers bolster security

THE "Nights of Love" music festival at Tzemah was postponed to August 14 and 15 because of the tragedy at Acre, which left three dead and scores wounded.

This gives organizers time to beef up their security arrangements at the site, which is a permanent and well-known entertainment and cultural events venue.

Exact figures are unavailable but there has been a 30 percent increase in security personnel. The police is also expected to increase its presence. The gates will be open from 1 p.m.

These precautions supplement the event's usual procedures which include a parent information center, (06) 709709, mobile phone centers, extra transportation and four additional gates to the four already in place. Rescue services and emergency egress routes will also be in place.

Mainstage performers include Aviv Gefen, Tea Packs, David Broza, the Friends of Natasha, Rami Kleinstein, Iggy Waxman and Dr. Casper's Rabbits.

In addition there will be free performances, competitions and other activities on stages throughout the venue. Evening shows start at 8:30. Helen Kaye



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Yielding on the Temple Mount

TO those who lived in this country during the British Mandate, yesterday's scenes at the Temple Mount must have seemed like a case of déjà vu. Jewish worshippers, attempting to exercise a court-approved right to pray on the Temple Mount, went to the site expecting police protection. Forewarned of likely Arab objections, 1,800 police were assembled there, ready to enforce the law. But when some Arabs, a hundred at the most, threatened to riot, it was the Jews who were forcibly hauled off and deprived of the right to pray in the area.

To explain their conduct, the police seemed to use a verbatim copy of British announcements in the 1930s. The danger of disturbances was real, they said, and the consequences of allowing the Jews to pray unknown. To prevent the disruption of public order, the gates of the Mount were shut to all worshippers, Jews and Moslems alike. The prohibition on prayer was unfortunate, they said, but it was intended to forestall a disturbance.

Not unlike the British explanations of six decades ago, this police communique contained regrettable inaccuracies. Yesterday's ban on Jews was indeed total, but a few hundred Moslems did pray on the Mount. The police said there were 400 of them. According to Likud MK David Mena they numbered 1,000. But it is not the numbers that matter. The fact is that the doors were closed only to Jews.

Nor would there have been any equality of treatment had both Moslems and Jews been prevented from praying yesterday. The court-

ordered permission for Jews applied only to Tisha Be'Av, the day the Temple on this site was destroyed. The Moslems can pray on the Mount any time. (Letting the Moslem religious establishment prohibit all but Moslem worshippers on the Temple Mount's open field is one of Israel's most puzzling concessions.)

Perhaps most indicative of what led to yesterday's events was the urgent call on Moslems to converge on the Mount to prevent Jews from worshipping there. The appeal was made not only in Jerusalem mosques, but - in flagrant violation of the Cairo agreement - by Yasser Arafat and Faisal Husseini.

The Arabs heeded this call, and when the first Jews were allowed on the Mount in the morning, the small Arab mob menaced them. Hearing that the worshippers were being threatened, the police commander, coordinating activities from another area, angrily said, "We are in control here, we will not be told what to do by anyone." But within minutes he yielded to the Wakf and Husseini and withdrew the Jews from the Mount.

It is entirely possible that had the police insisted on enforcing the law by letting Jews pray on the Mount, the Arabs would have rioted. But if threats of Arab rioting had been allowed to deter Jews in this country, there would have been no Israel. And if there is one lesson to be learned from past experience, it is that surrender to threats brings only temporary calm. In the long run, it guarantees increase of appetite, escalation of aggression, and bloodshed.

## A real peace process

THERE is no denying the pleasure of seeing old enemies take the first step to mend differences, put past bitterness behind them and start on the road to a new relationship. Yet the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam this weekend is a depressing sight when viewed from the Middle East.

It is depressing because a comparison of attitudes is inevitable. Despite understandable opposition among some Americans and Vietnamese who suffered the horrors of one of the century's most unnecessary and brutal wars, most of Vietnam appears enthusiastic for its new future as a partner of the United States and a member of the Asian community of nations. Ordinary Vietnamese are happy about the return of the US dollar and US investment, Vietnamese businessmen are ecstatic about the prospects for trade and development.

It provides a stark contrast with Israel's Arab neighbors who, since the peace process began, have spent their time whining about fears of Israeli economic and cultural dominance instead of creating the climate to build a new and cooperative Middle East. Just as the Arab states failed to note the lessons of reconciliation in post-war Europe and more recently in South Africa, it is clear that they are rapidly being left behind by a vibrant and forward-looking Asia whose former international differences are no less real than those here.

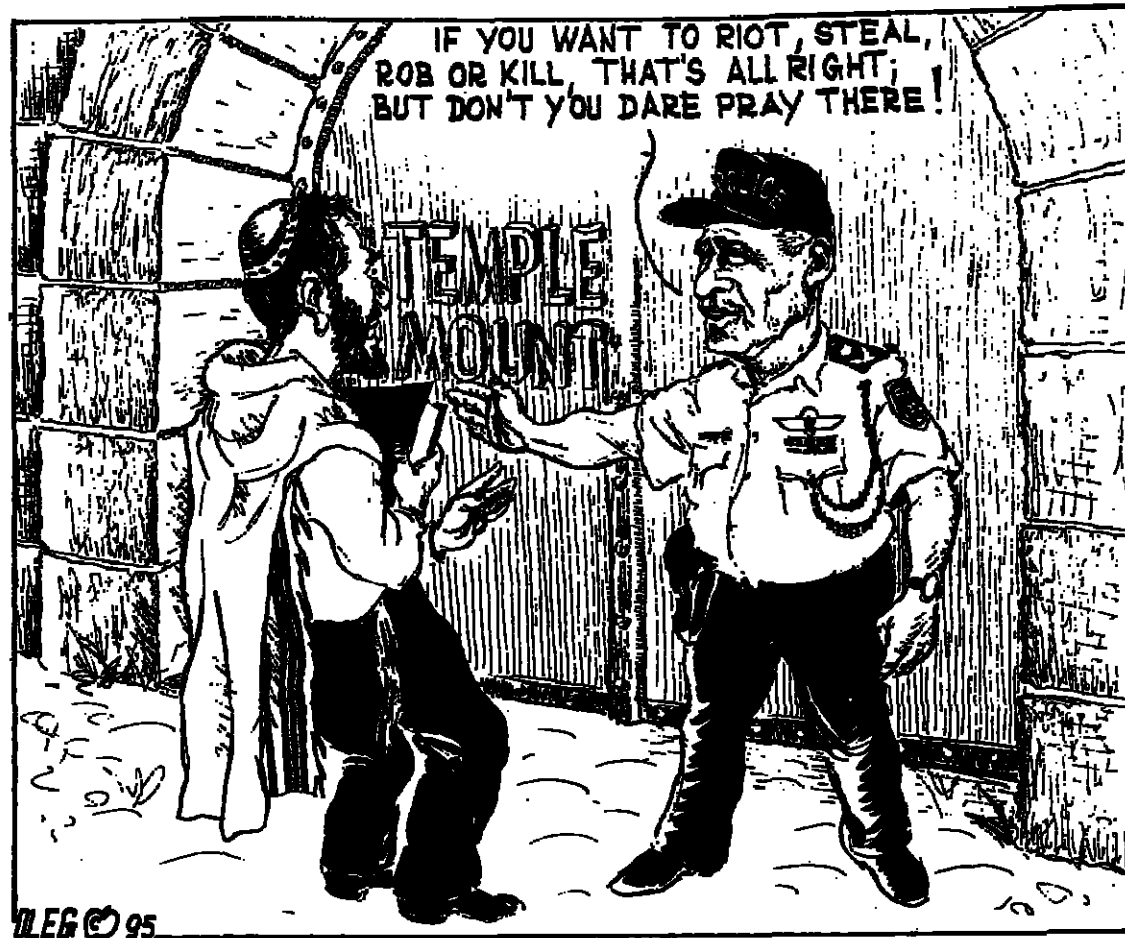
In Vietnam today there are no newspapers and radio stations calling for terrorist attacks against Americans, there are no professional organizations calling for the expulsion of members who advocate the sin of "normalization," there are no businessmen avoiding trade because of a threat from "American hegemony,"

there are no leaders talking peace-with-America in English, and war in Vietnamese.

Despite their differences and the still sensitive issues dividing them, it is therefore clear that the relationship between the United States and Vietnam is one that will develop and succeed. Americans and Vietnamese, who oppose the reconciliation are accepted in tolerance - just as there are veterans whose refusal to forget World War II is understood and respected. Yet it is also true that in the midst of conflict warring peoples often develop ties, a knowledge of one another, even a grudging respect, that can be transformed into a constructive relationship when peace comes.

US veterans still strongly pressure Vietnam for more information about their comrades who went missing in action. Despite criticism, Vietnamese efforts to account for the MIAs can only spark envy in the families of missing Israelis. At every step of the negotiations to renew ties, Hanoi has delivered either the remains of dead servicemen or masses of information to the Americans as a goodwill gesture. When Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived to restore relations on Saturday, the Vietnamese had organized a solemn ceremony to deliver more possible remains and a sheaf of new documents.

Vietnam may still be communist, and the memories of the war still bitter on both sides, but the willingness of the Vietnamese government and people to "do the right thing" to smooth the path to reconciliation deserves respect. The old Israeli saying that peace would be easy if we had such neighbors as Belgium and Denmark would be just as valid if the neighbors had a fraction of the sincerity of a Vietnam.



## A democratic right

YOSEF GOELL

LAST week the Labor faction in the Knesset State Control Committee pushed through a compromise which would require a two-thirds majority for the committee to set up an official commission of inquiry.

The issue came to the fore around the revived demands to investigate the Tze'elim-2 military training mishap of three years ago. Hitherto, judicial commissions of inquiry were set up by decision of the government. The present compromise, which would extend a similar power to the Knesset committee, certainly constitutes a desirable addition to the arsenal of tools with which the Knesset seeks to wield a modicum of control over the executive.

The only problem with this development is that exactly a week earlier, in the debate on the proposal to entrench the Golan Law, Labor MKs, led by Justice Minister David Liba'i and supported by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, argued vociferously that the very idea of demanding more than a simple majority vote for any legislation is basically undemocratic.

Rabin and Liba'i have also been demanding a further amendment that would require a majority of 70, rather than 61, for the Knesset to vote on confidence in a popularly elected prime minister and force his resignation.

When it suits Labor's purposes, apparently, a two-thirds majority is no longer anti-democratic.

Even more hypocritical have been the charges from parts of the extreme left that submitting any eventual agreement with Syria which demands ceding the Golan Heights to a popular referendum is anti-democratic.

The truth is that special, entrenched majority votes are an essential tool of any democracy which rules in the name of the

people and in accordance with their desires. Democracy is indeed guided by the rule of the majority; but not by that principle alone. It is also based on entrenched guarantees of minority rights, without going so far as to permit such minorities to totally frustrate majority rule.

Special majorities are especially important in the adoption of constitutional laws governing the

Special, entrenched majority votes are an essential tool of any democracy which rules in the name of the people

basic rules of the game, which set the balance between majority and minority rights, and on other major issues on which a broader consensus than that provided by a mere majority vote is desirable.

IN THE Israeli case, such special majorities are especially important in deciding the paramount issues of the day because of the growth of the reprehensible practice of government by subterfuge, and due to the worrisome decline of the Knesset itself as a representative body worthy of the public's respect.

A good part of the very serious domestic problems that are already beginning, and which can be expected to increase in regard to the final division of the territories and the issue of the settlements, are a direct result of government by subterfuge. The Likud government's implementation of its intensive settlement drive after 1977 was conducted in exactly such a way. There was

never an open public or Knesset debate on where and where not to settle, how much to allocate for such settlements, and so forth.

Such cunning, and even deceit, is often essential in confronting an enemy; it is deadly when used against one's own people.

Recently, the Rabin government seems to have taken a chapter out of the Likud's book. Israeli negotiators, who show an exquisite regard for Palestinian and Syrian sensibilities, turn hard-nosed when it comes to no less legitimate Israeli sensibilities. The initially blithe readiness of our negotiators to hand over control of Rachel's Tomb to Palestinian control is a case in point.

Some members of the government, such as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his former deputy Yossi Beilin, have been urging that the government press ahead as rapidly as possible with finalizing the agreements for withdrawal, regardless of public opposition. According to this approach, as long as the government technically commands the minimal votes needed to weather no-confidence motions, it should press ahead, even if it means risking losing the next elections.

No peace agreements will last if they are executed in such a cynical manner. To his credit, Rabin at times seems to understand this basic reality, as opposed to many of his more ideologically committed colleagues.

Strict adherence to commitments to refer the Golan issue to a referendum; the extension of that principle to the disposition of the other territories; and being guided only by persuasive majority votes in the Knesset are essential to the establishment of a broad consensus in support of the momentous and risky changes that are being proposed.

The writer comments on public affairs.

## The search for revenge

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

ONE of the characteristics of our society is the fact that the public is no longer willing to accept - as they did in the past - that tragic accidents do happen. If something good happens, such as a lottery win, it is a case of good fortune. If something bad happens, a training accident in the army for example, someone high up must be to blame, and should be punished.

We have got to the point where the "normal" reaction is to seek revenge. When I wrote a letter to Victor - the young Chilean driver in whose car my daughter Anah was killed - thanking him for saving Anah's sister Tom and for trying to save Anah, and assuring him that I forgave him if there was anything to forgive - several people raised their eyebrows.

"You mean you didn't sue him?" they asked. What good would it do to sue Victor? Will it bring Anah back? Will it make money available to improve Chilean roads and bridges? Isn't the scar which Victor will bear for the rest of his life - the knowledge that he was at least indirectly responsible for Anah's death - more than enough "punishment"?

In response to a letter I sent a senior public sector attorney regarding accidents in the IDF, she expressed her personal opinion that from a tolerant and conservative society, inclined to accept God's decree, we have turned into one which is unwilling to accept the fact that life also brings with it its own tragedies.

ONE reason for this might be that today, compared with the past, we have much more information, and many more means of getting hold of it, allowing us to get to the bottom of things should we so wish. We are also much more confident that modern tech-

We are unwilling to accept that life also brings with it its own tragedies

nology should make our lives safer and that if an accident does occur, it must be a human being who is to blame.

This, of course is not accurate. The coupling of modern technology's power with human nature has increased rather than decreased the chances of accidents occurring. Unfortunately, most people refuse to accept this reality.

Analyzing the behavior of Israeli drivers, sociologist Dr. Nahman Ben-Eliezer noted recently that the average Israeli will voluntarily give you an analysis of what is wrong with everyone around him. He refuses to even consider the possibility that something might be wrong with him or his behavior.

And even those who do seek the help of psychologists are very frequently driven to look for external reasons for their problems, such as imperfect parents, or modern society, which is less feeling and more materialistic than ever before.

We are much more aware of the imperfections of everything around us, and are more inclined to blame these imperfections for what happens to us. It is strange that this should have happened simultaneously with the general loss of faith in all the "isms" designed to make our lives better. We are more cynical about man and society, and at the same time expect more of them.

There are accidents which occur as a result of criminal negligence - as apparently was the case in Arad - or inexcusable frivolity - as frequently seen on our roads. In such cases, those responsible should be punished. However, there is not a criminal culprit behind every accident and we ought to be careful before pointing an accusing finger just because we seek revenge.

False accusations can be ruinous, not just for those against whom they are made, but for the fabric of our society if they become part of an accepted norm of conduct.

The writer is a political scientist.

## In fear of the police

MICHAEL FREUND

FOR the first time in my life, I live in fear. It is not criminals that I fear, nor even terrorist groups. It is the random, unprovoked violence of the Israel Police that frightens me.

Last Wednesday night I attended a demonstration that was held in front of the Russian Compound police headquarters in Jerusalem. Over a thousand people had gathered to protest the arrest of Rabbi Shlomo Riskin, chief rabbi of Efrat, and Nadia Matar, co-chair of the activist Women in Green group.

The two had been arrested for organizing the recent demonstrations held in Efrat, in which settlers had occupied nearby hilltops. Like other concerned Israelis, I had come to rally for their release. What began as a peaceful display of opposition to the Rabin government, quickly degenerated into a coordinated assault by the men in blue.

Four Israeli policemen mounted on horses charged into a crowd that was chanting and calling for the release of the prisoners. One of the mounted policemen deliberately charged at a 14-year-old youth standing right next to me, and intentionally trampled him. The child fell and was stomped by the horse. He cringed in pain. An ambulance was called, and he had to get stitches for a gash on his leg.

Another policeman charged his horse at a woman in her forties,

the organizers that they would not hesitate to use their batons and water cannons on us.

A family friend, Mark Kestenbaum, showed up at the end of the demonstration. Moments after his arrival, he was pounced upon by several policemen. They tore his shirt, pulled it over his head, and beat him senseless. His left arm is purple with bruises and his right arm is in a sling. He was arrested and thrown into jail. To add insult to injury, the police fabricated charges against him and claim he broke a policeman's arm.

What began as a peaceful display of opposition quickly degenerated into a coordinated assault by the men in blue

I wept. I wept that a Jewish policeman would attack a Jewish child. I wept that a Jewish government would use violence against innocent Jewish citizens. I wept that, in the Jewish state, I must live in fear of the government and the police.

The writer recently immigrated to Israel with his wife and son from New York.

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## POSTSCRIPT

THEY TRIED guns for cash, guns for groceries and guns for concert tickets. Now police are trying a cyberswap.

San Francisco Police are handing out used computers to anyone

turning in a working handgun - no questions asked.

The hundreds of donated IBM systems include software and some also have modems. Free training will be provided.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### DAMAGE TO CHILDREN

Sir, - The last few days the media has been bombarded with child psychologists and other experts on child care warning parents of the psychological dangers inherent in parents bringing their children to demonstrations against the government.

Well, this whole year our children's intelligence was insulted by none other than the Education Ministry which declared that this year's educational emphasis would focus on the theme of peace. They were forced to buy workbooks presenting the government's view of the peace process, forced to attend song festivals whose themes were peace and even forced to make *poogim* for peace (I can document this).

The real damage lies in the confusion our children face when they hear the government's position at school, their parents' opinion at home and the images in the media of blown-up buses, the hoopla surrounding the peace talks, terrorists' victims, and the children's own very real fears regarding their personal security.

Those that are guilty of confusing and causing psychological damage to our children are those who offer them false promises clouded in ambiguity and uncertainty while denying the historical and religious connection to our land.

JUDY LEV

Ra'anana.

### RAPE VERDICTS

Sir, - I refer to "Take back the night" (The Jerusalem Post, August 3) in which Macabee Dean states that "the women of Israel are the chief culprits if judges continue to hand down ridiculously light sentences to rapists."

While I agree with and appreciate his suggestion that there should be a public movement against laughable rape sentences, I do not feel that it is solely the responsibility of women to start a public movement against inappropriate sentences for rape or insist that a female judge should hear cases of rape.

Just as Mr. Dean suggests that women "...should picket the court, carrying such placards as 'How would you Your Honor react if your daughter was raped?'" I suggest that women should hold placards up to all the citizens of the country, especially the male segment of the population, such as "How would you, my fellow male citizen, react if your daughter/mother/sister was raped?"

Rape is a violent crime against a human being, it is not just a crime against women, nor is a laughable sentence for rape an affront only to women. All citizens of this country should cry out for appropriate punishment for a very unlaughable crime.

SHEILA WARSHAVSKY  
Committee for the Advancement of Women's Health

Beersheba.

### SPORTS BOYCOTT

Sir, - The forced withdrawal of the Israeli archery team from the World Archery Championships in Indonesia must not be allowed to fade away. The organizers should be called to account by the International Archery Association and the event canceled, even at this late date.

International sporting bodies should be called upon to impose immediate sanction on Indonesia as a "discriminatory and racist regime." Jewish sports authorities worldwide must use all the means at their disposal to stop international competitions in countries where Israelis and Jews are not welcome.

FRANK D. BERMAN

Karmiel.

### A WARNING

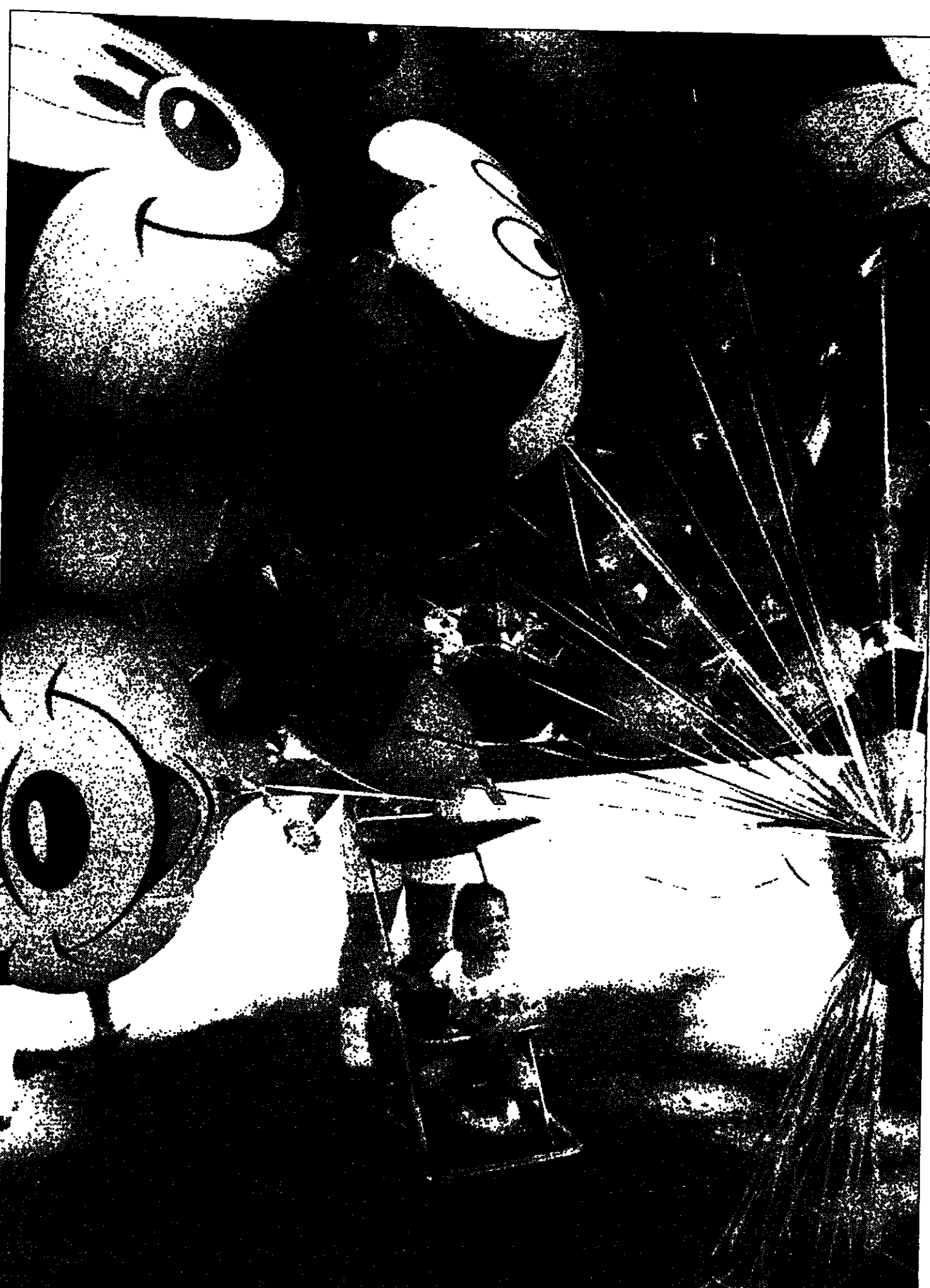
Sir, - The Jerusalem Post should be congratulated for publishing letters from the whole spectrum of political opinion, even the disgraceful example of S. Canning (August 4), offering his "unrestrained support" to the police in putting down Jewish protests.

If nothing else, his letter should serve as a warning as to what some people are willing to do to fellow Jews.

Netanya.

BILL OAKFIELD





Disneyland, Anaheim, Calif.: The seat of the empire that has pursued the family theme from the beginning.

## Fantasyland

# Whose Family Values Are They, Anyway?

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

**W**HEN the Walt Disney Company announced its acquisition of Capital Cities/ABC last week in New York, executives from both companies congratulated themselves on the synergy between the two "family-oriented" entertainment giants. Media analysts similarly gushed about the fit between the companies' "family-friendly" styles, and even members of the Federal Communications Commission could be heard praising the deal as a boon to families.

Meanwhile, in Washington, "pro-family" groups had other concerns on their mind. The Senate was wrangling over welfare reform, and conservative, "pro-family" organizations, including the Christian Coalition and the Family Research Council, argued that the proposal put forward by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole would not do enough to discourage out-of-wedlock births and promote "traditional families."

"Family" has always been a popular term both in entertainment and in politics, conjuring up at once a sense of safety — "family" as a refuge from a chaotic world — and of decency — "family" as the repository of moral values. The beauty of the term is at once its capaciousness and its pliancy; a media mogul can toss it around to sell air time while across the country a politician is using it to intimidate an opponent. Both of them can say the F-word and mean quite different things.

### Which Model?

But the convergence on the word today in the media and on Capitol Hill comes at a particularly awkward time for the American family. Over the last few decades, the composition of households in this country has changed dramatically, reflecting shifts in both demographics and attitudes.

Divorce, longevity and deferred childbearing have all rendered what is now being called the "traditional family" — Mom, Dad and their biological progeny — increasingly exceptional. Fully a quarter of the children born in the 80's and 90's are being raised by single parents, and there are now more American households composed of people living alone and more households of childless couples than there are households consisting of married parents living with children. Since 1970, the proportion of "traditional" families has fallen by 35 percent. In times like these, it makes sense that some of the most popular shows on ABC, which calls itself the "family network," feature bitter divorcées and even more bitter married moms.

Of course, "family values" as a political term was already big in the 1992 Presidential campaign, when Vice President Dan

Quayle took aim at CBS's "Murphy Brown." It promises to be even bigger in 1996. In an effort to woo conservatives, Senator Dole and Senator Phil Gramm of Texas have been throwing it around liberally both on the floor of the Senate and the campaign trail. Not to be left out, President Clinton has offered his own "American family values agenda." Jabbing at his "pro-family" opponents, he introduced his 14-point plan by observing that "families do not eat and breathe and sleep political slogans."

Social conservatives who have made the term their rallying cry insist that not all family structures are equal. The decline in the number of traditional families should not, they argue, be accepted as a demographic fact, but as a trend responsible for a host of social problems and one that ought to be resisted. "The top priority this nation faces for the next generation is the restoration of moral and material foundations of the marriage-based, two-parent family, pure and simple," Alan Keyes, a former Reagan Administration official running for the Republican Presidential nomination, told a gathering in New Hampshire.

At the same time, however, the very ability of many conservative politicians to invoke the term "family" depends essentially on Americans' more liberal attitude toward domestic arrangements. Not so very long ago, divorce virtually disqualified a candi-

Dole and Gramm, both divorced, are taking up where Quayle left off.

diate from seeking the nation's highest office. It was not until 1980 that the great champion of conservative values — Ronald Reagan — broke down this taboo. This election cycle, several of the leading candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination have been divorced, including Senator Dole, Senator Gramm and Gov. Pete Wilson of California. Meanwhile, the leader of the social conservatives in Congress, House Speaker Newt Gingrich, is himself divorced, while his half-sister, Candace, is a lesbian and the spokesperson for the Human Rights Campaign Fund's National Coming Out Project.

Such tensions have encouraged liberals to charge that the current preoccupation with "family" is a matter of political opportunism. The term cloaks, they suggest, efforts of social conservatives to dictate how to live to other Americans — those who are poor or gay or unhappily pregnant. Certainly the

Continued on page 2

## As the Club Grows

# Resurgent Nuclear Theory: More Fear, More Peace

By STEPHEN ENGELBERG

**F**IFTY years after the nuclear age dawned with a blinding flash and a mushroom cloud over the ruins of Hiroshima, the debate persists: are nuclear weapons a deterrent to war or a mortal danger to mankind?

The issue was joined at the outset. Just a few weeks after the bombing of Nagasaki vaporized huge swaths of a second Japanese city, the University of Chicago held a conference to weigh the consequences. Only one of those who attended, an economist, believed the spread of nuclear weapons to more nations would make wars less likely.

Now, the consensus has shifted a bit. It is clear that in the 20th century, mankind has been able to develop devastating new weapons — atomic, biological, chemical — and to forgo them in subsequent conflicts. Perhaps by luck, perhaps because it was the only rational outcome, the balance of terror has held fast.

With that in mind, an increasing number of thinkers are challenging the conventional wisdom, which holds that the spread of nuclear weapons is unassailably evil and must be combatted through diplomacy, law enforcement and covert intelligence operations.

Perhaps a gradual enlargement of the nuclear club, these scholars argue, might not be such a bad thing for the world's security. Why wouldn't

Would Libya and Iraq be as restrained as the good old superpowers? Some people think so.

the "mutually assured destruction" that constrained war between Moscow and Washington have the same effect on regional conflicts? On what grounds can industrialized nations continue to argue that only they have the right to nuclear weapons?

"The risks that people see in the spread of nuclear weapons are vastly exaggerated," said Shai Feldman, a professor at Harvard University, who argued in a widely discussed 1982 book that Israel should make explicit its nuclear threat and then trade peace for land. There is no reason, Mr. Feldman argues, to believe that nuclear deterrence cannot be effective in guaranteeing peace in the Middle East, or between India and Pakistan.

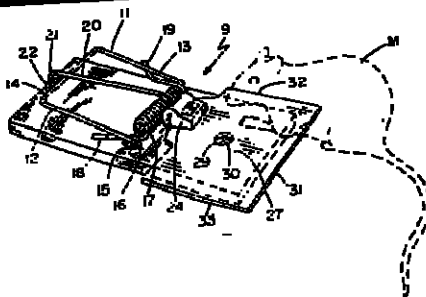
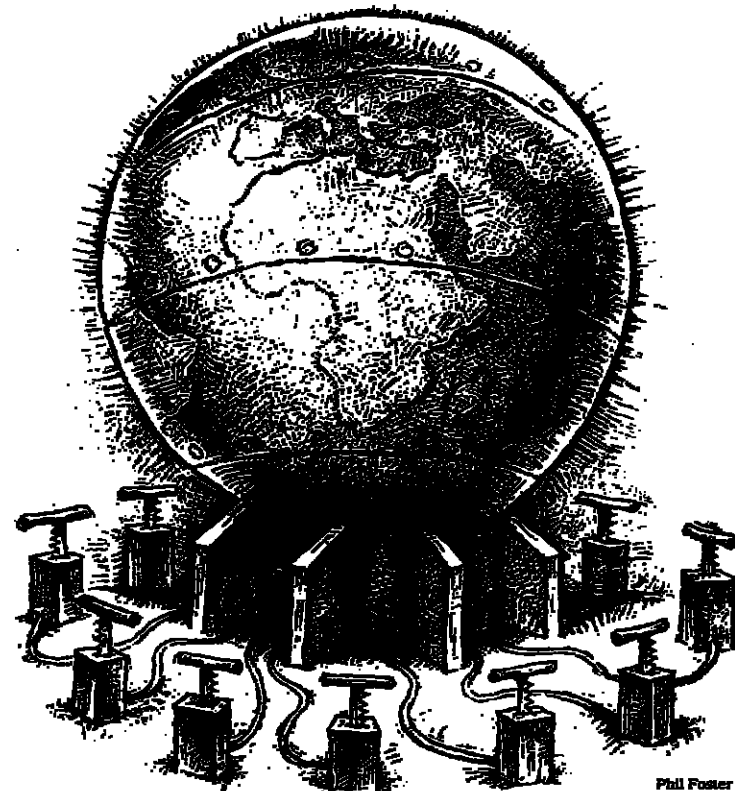
That view is heresy to most American officials. All the world's major powers, and a generation of Republican and Democratic Administrations, have embraced the imperatives of preventing proliferation.

After the Persian Gulf war, American officials shuddered at the thought that Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi Army had been just a year or two away from being able to detonate a crude nuclear bomb. The Clinton Administration has labored hard to frustrate the nuclear programs of North Korea, Iran, Iraq and Libya, and has embarked on an ambitious program to prevent Russia's nuclear weapons from falling into the wrong hands. President Clinton has made countering proliferation one of its top foreign policy priorities, and his aides saw the recent extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a triumph.

Kenneth Waltz, a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, takes another view. One of the most ardent advocates of the view that "more is better" when it comes to nuclear weapons, Mr. Waltz contends in the new book "The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate" that wars break out when leaders miscalculate the risks and that the spread of nuclear weapons "makes war less likely."

Mr. Waltz's argument begins with concept of deterrence, an idea that has dominated strategic thinking since the first tribes of men went to war with sticks and arrows. Simply put, it means: I will refrain from attacking you if I am certain that retaliation will be inescapable and more painful than I am willing to bear. Conventional arms are less of a deterrent than nuclear arms, Mr. Waltz and others contend, because the harm

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### Better Mousetraps

Sometimes, success is defined by those who get there first.

By Steve Lohr

2



### Battle Fatigue

Fear of losses may make wimps of U.S. field officers.

By Eric Schmitt

4

### Bonjour Politesse

Turning the other chic, France puts on its best face for tourists.

By Alan Riding

3

## Ideas & Trends

# Business Often Goes to the Swift, Not the Best

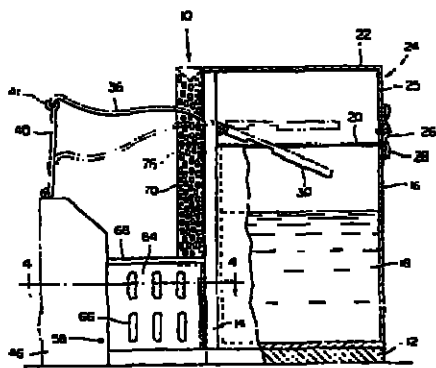
By STEVE LOHR

It was Emerson, by most accounts, who said: Build a better mousetrap, and the world will beat a path to your door. And for a nation of optimists, inventors and entrepreneurs, the maxim embraces an American ideal — smart and hard work will be rewarded.

Woolly-headed nonsense, according to some leading economists. "It's naive to believe that efficient engineering solutions win in the marketplace," declares Paul A. David, a professor at Stanford University and a senior research fellow at Oxford University's All Souls College. "That view is not supported by the study of history."

The notion that markets make winners of second-best technology appears perverse. But one of the most telling examples, it seems, is now making its way to the marketplace with a vengeance: Windows 95, a new software program from the Microsoft Corporation, is scheduled to go on sale Aug. 24. Yet as a media phenomenon, it has already become the business world's equivalent of the O.J. Simpson trial, written, discussed and scrutinized endlessly.

The fuss is because Windows 95 is the latest version of an industry standard — Microsoft's operating system software, which runs more than 80 percent of the world's personal computers. Though the product is not yet on the shelves, reviewers have given Windows 95 high marks for being a big improvement for most computer users, making PC's less frustrating to use and able to do more. Windows 95 is so good, they agree, that it is almost like Apple's decade-old Macintosh system.



So why is Microsoft's Windows the industry standard while Apple's Macintosh is a distant also-ran? The search for answers to such questions has spawned a cottage industry of economists who try to explain not only the seeming paradox of personal-computer software but also why keyboards use the qwerty format (the first six letters), why the VHS format prevailed in videocassette tapes, why light-water reactors were used in nuclear power plants and why alternating current is used to transmit electric power.

Sometimes, these economists say, the best product lost in the marketplace, and at other times the success of the winner did not hinge on superior design or performance. Instead, they talk of "network effects," "increasing returns markets," "path dependencies" and "leverage." In layman's terms, history and luck have a lot to do with the outcome.

This school of thought seems an affront to market economics. The "invisible hand" of

the marketplace, if not moral, is at least supposed to be ruthlessly efficient. Still, there is a logic to why some products become industry standards even when they are not necessarily superior to alternatives. Initially, the product may have benefited from more aggressive marketing or missteps by rivals. Later, the advantages of being ahead snowball, insuring that consumers flock to the leader.

Microsoft's Windows, which was introduced in 1985, has certainly been a beneficiary of that logic. Microsoft sold its software far more successfully than Apple to companies, the big growth market for personal computers until recently. As its dominance grew, Microsoft's operating system became the standard that more and more software applications, from word processing to E-mail, were written to run on, which in turn attracted more users. A major advantage to using Windows was that "everybody else was" — inferior or not, it became the common language of computing.

### The Qwerty Factor

The same principle of "self-reinforcing advantage" that helps explain choices in technology, says Paul Krugman, a Stanford economist, can also be used to explain why industries are clustered in certain places. Or why cities, like New York and Chicago, continue to thrive long after their original economic rationale has disappeared.

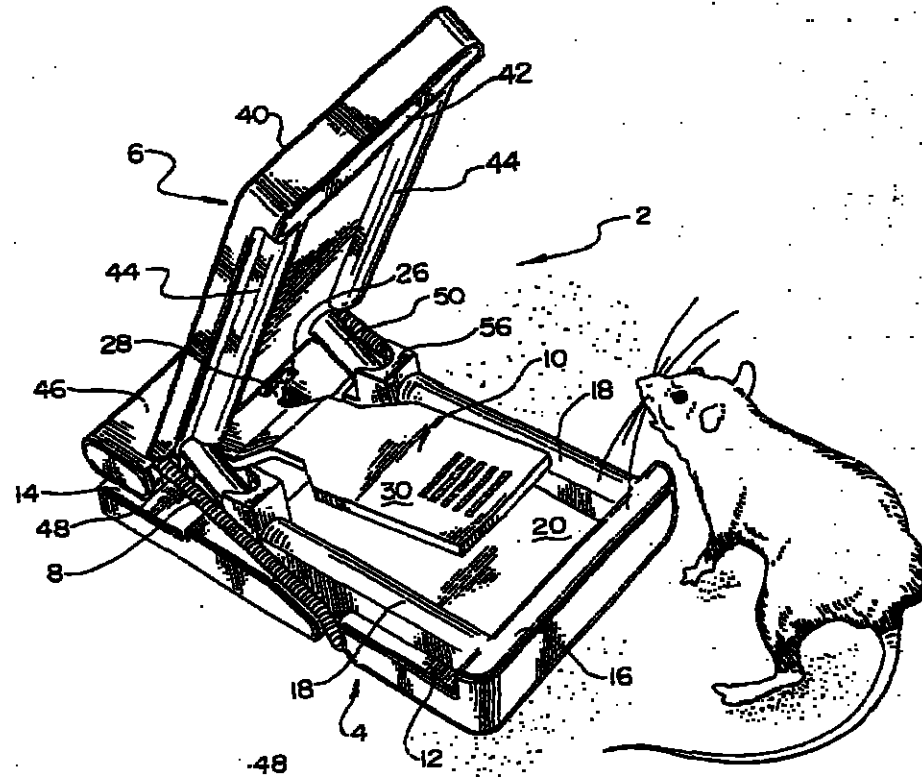
Silicon Valley, Mr. Krugman notes, is best suited for growing apricots. "There is nothing in the soil or air that makes it ideal to make microchips here," he said. But once the industry got started in the early 1970's, a skilled labor pool, networks of specialized suppliers and a community of people sharing ideas all combined to insure that the heart of the semiconductor industry and then software makers would reside in Silicon Valley. Mr. Krugman tells of similar blend of clustering that resulted in 80 percent of America's carpet-making industry being located around Dalton, Ga.

The way chance and history can determine winners is what Mr. Krugman calls "the world of qwerty."

The man responsible for securing qwerty a respectable place in economic history was Mr. David, the Stanford and Oxford scholar, who wrote a minor classic entitled "Clio and the Economics of Qwerty," published in the American Economic Review in 1985.

In it, Mr. David presents some of the well-known history of the typewriter. The qwerty typewriter was designed by a Milwaukee printer, Christopher Latham Sholes, and introduced in the 1870's. The keyboard layout was designed partly to insure that typebars would not jam if the operator typed too quickly. And the second row contained all the letters needed to peek out the brand name: TYPE WRITER.

Rival designs surfaced during the type-



### Why Windows 95 gets to be the industry standard for computers.

writer boom of the 1880's, like the so-called ideal keyboard, which placed in the home row the sequence DHIATENSOR, which is said to be the 10 letters needed to spell 70 percent of the words in the English language. Later, in 1932 August Dvorak and W.L. Dealey patented another keyboard arrangement, the Dvorak Simplified Keyboard, which has devotees to this day and holds many records for speed typing.

The key to qwerty's success, Mr. David says, was the use of its keyboard format by schools teaching touch typing in the late 1880's. Qwerty's use in training made it the standard, which sharply increased the costs and inconvenience of switching to another, more efficient system.

Yet the qwerty doctrine has now brought a revisionist attack from Stan Liebowitz, an economist at the University of Texas management school, and Stephen E. Margolis, an economist at North Carolina State Uni-

versity. They raise doubts about the claims that alternative keyboards, especially the Dvorak, were superior. In fact, one study in the 1940's by the Navy was conducted under the auspices of a time-motion expert, Lt. Commander August Dvorak. "Paul David tells a great story," said Mr. Liebowitz. "It just turns out to be wrong."

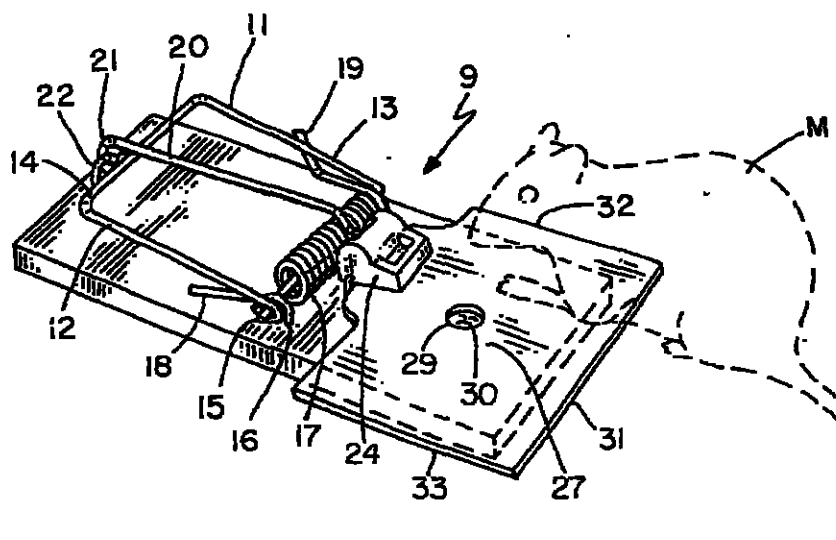
Mr. David replies that his critics may be right on some details, but he insists that his qwerty conclusion remains unchallenged. "The game was already over by 1910," he said. "Qwerty was the de facto standard."

The story of the Beta and the VHS has another theme: Beta came first, and to this day some say it was superior. But the VHS offered two hours of recording time instead of the Beta's one. Sony changed its Beta, but not fast enough.

And the mousetrap? Well, it turns out that people are constantly coming up with new mousetrap patents. Some have made inroads, but none has apparently supplanted the basic standard yet.

In 1988, Claude Coots, a textile worker in Mentone, Ala., patented the Electric Mouse Exterminator, which is a small rectangular box with an entrance at one end, bait at the other and an electrical killing mechanism. Mr. Coots, now 65 and retired, tells a sad story of unreliable partners, business mistakes and an investment lost.

"It was a better mousetrap," he said, "but everybody gave up on it."



Top left, patent No. 4,937,968, July 3, 1990; inventor, Henry M. Thomas, Little Rock, Ark. Above, patent No. 5,375,367, Dec. 27, 1994; Waldo H. Pust, Savage, Minn. Top right, patent No. 4,991,340, Feb. 12, 1991; Walter C. Schildt, Brooklyn Center, Minn.

## Whose Family Values Are They, Anyway?

Continued from page 1

word "pro-family" has become a term of art for social conservatives. To those who speak the language of the right, it signals, among other things, a strong opposition to abortion and gay rights as well as support for school vouchers and religious education. It is a particularly useful term because it both marshals those who understand its implied meanings and seems blandly benign to those who do not.

"Overly it's a claim to be defending tradition," John D'Emilio, director of the policy institute of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, said of the "pro-family" rubric. "What it in fact turns out to be is a deeply anti-feminist and homophobic message with a strong tinge of racism."

The meaning of "family" in the entertainment world, though perhaps less vexed, is also not without its complexities. The claim to represent the American family in images, like the claim to represent it politically, grows harder and harder as the composition of households grows more varied.

ABC's claim to be the "family network" rests mostly on its ability to attract young families to its prime-time lineup, something it has accomplished by airing show after show featuring young families. These range from the nuclear ideal of "Home Improvement"

### From "the family network" come popular shows full of bitter divorcees and even more bitter married moms.

to the nuclear nightmare of "Roseanne," with plenty of single parents in between. "You don't want to have all dysfunctional families," said David Westin, president of the ABC Television Network Group. "But you don't want to exclude millions of kids who are being raised in one-parent families."

### Ears of the Beholder

The network's strategy has been a major selling point to advertisers: buy our shows, ABC has told them, and you can pitch your products to both parents and children at a single sitting. It has succeeded to the extent that families watch television together. But increasingly they don't. Even as the number of people in the average household has fallen, the number of televisions per household has grown sharply; 35 percent of all homes now have three or more sets. Advertisers aren't particularly interested in paying prime time rates for an audience composed mostly of kids watching alone, and so for the fall several of ABC's cuter families have been canceled.



In speaking of family, a book on Disney-think describes "recognizing dominant ideological structures and identifying with the role we've been assigned in them."

Disney, much more even than ABC, has aggressively pursued the family and as a consequence of its success has opened itself up to attacks from both the left and from the right. In "Inside the Mouse," for example, a new book co-authored by four academics, Disney's interest in the family is criticized as equal parts marketing strategy and repressive mechanism. At Disney World, the authors argue in somewhat lofty terms, the family is key because it is "the most important unit of consumption" in a realm where the main pleasure "is a process of recognizing dominant

ideological structures and identifying with the role we've been assigned in them."

Conservatives, in contrast, complain about the sex. Through its subsidiary Miramax, Disney has distributed such controversial films as "Priest," about a gay Roman Catholic priest, and, through a subsidiary of Miramax, "Kids," a stark portrayal of disaffected and morally adrift youth. Mr. Keyes, the Republican, has said that he is boycotting Disney because of its Miramax connection and because even its animation has grown increasingly prurient. Disney's latest cartoon

creation, Pocahontas, is, he said, "a sexpot."

For their part, Disney executives, though eager to wrap themselves around the family, are reluctant to explain exactly what they mean by the term. When pressed, John Cooke, president of the Disney Channel, would only say, "the thrust I always focus on is the idea of high-quality, good taste programming."

Such bland reticence has its advantages for a mass-marketer like Disney. Its aim, after all, like the aim of so many politicians, is a language in which every listener can hear what he or she wishes.



# The World

## Breathing Life Back Into the K.G.B.

By ALESSANDRA STANLEY

**T**HEY'RE BAAACK! That is the lament of many Russians as they fearfully contemplate the personnel changes at the K.G.B. and the Kremlin wrought by the Yeltsin administration.

Ever since the war in Chechnya began and Boris N. Yeltsin's popularity plummeted, the Kremlin has been growing increasingly authoritarian and paranoid. And Russian journalists and political analysts are increasingly jittery over its latest steps to consolidate its power and crack down on political opposition before the parliamentary elections in December and presidential elections next June.

To Russians, it all looks spookily familiar. "It's a gradual restoration of the old K.G.B.," said Oleg D. Kalugin, who, as a former K.G.B. general, should know. "Maybe not to its full omnipotence but in terms of its structure and importance to Yeltsin's rule."

Last week Aleksandr V. Korzhakov, Mr. Yeltsin's drinking buddy and chief of presidential security, who has always been suspected of being a Rasputin-like figure inside the Kremlin, was promoted to Lieutenant General and his authority broadened so far beyond the personal safety of the President that he is now openly described as the most powerful man in the Kremlin after Mr. Yeltsin. But given that at key important moments over the last year, Mr. Yeltsin has gone off stage with serious medical problems, some are wondering if Mr. Korzhakov is in fact the most powerful man in the Kremlin.

### Soviet-Era Déjà Vu

Mikhail I. Barsukov, also a longtime Yeltsin loyalist and former chief of Kremlin security, was recently appointed director of the Federal Security Service, the domestic side of the former K.G.B. He is expected to whip it and other state intelligence-gathering departments into a shape that looks a lot like the old K.G.B. Experts like Mr. Kalugin say Mr. Barsukov will actually report to Mr. Korzhakov, who is the man closest to the

President. Even close presidential advisers fear Mr. Korzhakov and they say he has bugged their telephones and offices.

The sense of Soviet-era déjà vu is particularly vivid in the capital. The new head of the Moscow division of the Federal Security Service is Anatoly V. Trofimov, who, as a young K.G.B. agent, spied on and helped prosecute such former dissidents as Sergei A. Kovalyov, who now heads the presidential commission on human rights. Mr. Kovalyov, an outspoken critic of the Chechen war, says his days as a Government servant are numbered. A presidential decree, announced by Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff but as yet unreleased, calls for the elimination of the human rights commission.

Former dissidents are rallying around Viktor A. Orekhov, a former K.G.B. captain who became a double agent for dissidents during the Brezhnev era, informing them of

### A fear that Yeltsin's administration is starting to rule by intimidation.

impending arrests, and spent eight years in the gulag after he was discovered. Mr. Orekhov was released during perestroika and started a new life as a businessman. This year, he was arrested and sentenced to three years of hard labor on charges of illegally possessing a weapon, which he claims was planted. His friends in the former dissident movement say he is a victim of Mr. Trofimov's desire to settle old scores.

Mr. Barsukov, the new director of the Federal Security Service, replaced Sergei V. Stepashin, who was fired last month by Mr. Yeltsin to appease Parliament after the hostage-taking fiasco in Budennovsk. However feeble Mr. Stepashin's efforts were to give the institution some autonomy from the Kremlin, Mr. Barsukov's appointment suggests that, now, there will be none.

And lest there be any hints of disloyalty



Alison Selfer

inside the Kremlin, Mr. Korzhakov has expanded powers to root out and punish naysayers. By formally placing the Kremlin security service, which is responsible for the safety of all public officials, under the control of Mr. Korzhakov's presidential guards, Mr. Yeltsin institutionalized his bodyguard's growing clout. But even before his elevation, Mr. Korzhakov did not hesitate to tell Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin — in writing — how to handle Russian oil interests.

"It is now ratified that Korzhakov is the main guy in the Kremlin after Yeltsin," said Michael McFaul, a political analyst in the Moscow branch of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a research institute. "It made de jure what was already de facto."

Critics worry that Mr. Korzhakov could have a hand in almost every aspect of governance. Last Sunday, the respected television news show "Itogi," reported that Mr. Yeltsin had signed a decree, not yet released, giving him the power to place the so-called "power ministries," such as defense, interior and security, directly under the control of the presidential administration,

instead of under the prime minister's office. Many analysts say that usurpation of authority occurred long ago, with all major decisions made in the National Security Council, and that Mr. Chernomyrdin only rules the economy. But once again, analysts suspect that the Government is itching to formalize the status quo.

"We have three branches of government in Russia," Mr. Kalugin said mischievously. "It's just that they are all inside the executive." He explained that the three spheres of influence are the President, the presidential administration and, on economic matters, Mr. Chernomyrdin.

Parliament is on summer vacation. The Russian press has reported the changes, but the commentary has generally been more cautious than caustic. Which is as good a sign as any that the K.G.B., or at least the fear of it, is back.

### Back to the Future

Public reaction has also mostly been muted. "The Kremlin no longer cares about public opinion at home or in the West," said Yevgeniya Albats, a journalist and author of

a book on the Soviet K.G.B. "And, of course, people here will accept it, everyone is so tired of politics in this country."

Even innocuous bureaucratic changes have taken on an ominous sheen. The Russian Government announced last month it would at last reform the dreaded pass system, invented by the czars and perfected by the Soviets, which tightly curbs movement within the country by requiring every citizen to be registered at a certain address. No one could live in Moscow without permission. Now, the Government says, it has abolished the system as promised. But it introduced "registration" in its stead: people still have to register at their residence. And reviving a rule that was long ignored, people staying anywhere for more than 10 days have to report their presence with the local police — including hospitals, rest homes and vacation resorts.

Fear of more terrorist reprisals from Chechen rebels is one ostensible reason for the crackdown. But a revived preoccupation with state control seems another — even monks in monasteries will have to register their movements. The more Russian red tape is cut, the tighter it seems to grow.

### Bonjour!

## To Parisians, Nice is a Place, Not an Attitude

By ALAN RIDING

**T**HE surly waiter who expects a good tip for bad service, the taxi driver who smiles only at the dog sitting beside him, the bored saleswoman who knows the client is always wrong, the bearded intellectual who blows Gitane smoke in all directions... Welcome to Paris! Yes, it's a wonderful city. If only it weren't full of Parisians.

But wait. So infamous are Parisians for rudeness and impatience that their reputation may at last be working in their favor. Foreign tourists arrive here braced for the worst. And when it doesn't happen, many are promptly won over.

"Parisians seem to be friendlier than we had heard," said Steve Kaplan, a 49-year-old visitor from Rockland County, N.Y. "They're O.K."

And to make sure they're O.K., the Tourism Department has launched a summer be-nice-to-tourists campaign called "Bonjour." It is aimed at the tourist

### The local tourism chief says the expectation of rudeness is now worse than the reality. And that's progress.

industry all over France, which last year received some 60 million foreign visitors (including two million Americans). But it does identify one particular problem: the perceived arrogance of Parisians.

So, behind their intimidating image, are Parisians becoming nicer?

"I was told the French are rude and Paris is dirty," said Angela Hill, a business consultant from Oklahoma. "I've just lived four years in Moscow and I find Parisians are nice and Paris is clean. Parisians are probably the same as New Yorkers. People expect them to be a lot ruder than they are."

And Alain Moreau, head of the Tourism Department's office for the Paris region, said that "expectations are now worse than reality."

Well, that's progress. But, he cautioned, Parisians still must be made to understand that tourism is the city's most important industry.

To underline the point, the brochures distributed to the airlines, the national railroads and tourist offices in the Bonjour campaign offer tips on courtesy, efficiency and punctuality and make two unnatural suggestions — learn to smile ("welcome every tourist with a smile") and apologize ("even if it is not your fault"). The basic message: foreigners leave \$10 billion in France each year.

It may be working. Two years ago, Hope Asher, a 19-year-old student from Chicago, paid her first visit to Paris and was shocked by the way she was treated. "Last time, I was not very fond of them," she said. "This time I last month after visiting the Paris Opera. 'This time I haven't had any problems. I read that they're undergoing a kindness training program. They're nicer and more forgiving.'"



Denos Stock/Magnum

Paris was never really known as accommodating; that was part of a perverse charm that the Tourism Department now intends to erase.

Of course, it doesn't help that few Americans speak French and, outside top hotels and restaurants, few French speak English. The only thing that has changed of late is that a generation ago the French expected all foreigners to speak French, while Americans now expect all French to speak English. So there is still ample room for misunderstanding.

What few tourists realize, however, is that they are not victims of xenophobic discrimination. The rest of France also thinks Parisians behave in a pretty uncivilized way. Indeed, even Parisians treat often each other like potential enemies. They pop tranquilizers in industrial quantities, but they still need an English word, "le stress," to explain their behavior.

Aggressive driving is one symptom. By most big city standards, Paris traffic flows smoothly, but the prevailing rule is every-man-for-himself. Yes, "man." For all the hand-kissing that accompanies social gatherings, women behind the wheel are favorite targets for insults — presumably because men are more likely to jump out at the next light and throw a punch.

Tourists get a taste of this world when they discover that pedestrian crossings are largely decorative. The little green man on the traffic signal may be waving them on, but they have to lunge forward for drivers to

pay attention. Then there is that irritating rule that taxis need only take three passengers, all squeezed into the back, with the front passenger seat reserved for Fifi the poodle.

For Mr. Moreau, who has studied the problem in depth, the Parisian's natural hostility is cultural.

"We Latins treat everyone we don't know with suspicion," he said. "Not just foreigners. Everyone. Parisians also cannot support the notion of service. They are very individualistic and feel they shouldn't have to change their identity for a tourist."

### Free to Be Me

C. K. Williams, an American poet who has lived in Paris since the mid-1980's, subscribes to this theory. "In small family businesses, people tend to be agreeable," he said. "But in department stores or supermarkets, it is as if they must constantly prove their autonomy. They have to be rude to demonstrate they have not been absorbed by the faceless mechanism."

Polly Platt, a longtime American resident of Paris and author of "French or Foe?" believes that once some personal contact is made, Parisians are indeed warm and friendly. But rather than expecting the

French to change, she says, foreigners should learn their codes.

Driven to write her book by what she called the "tedium" of French-bashing by frustrated expatriates, she makes it sound easy: don't smile if you have no reason to; flirt on all possible occasions; apologize when asking for help; address everyone as "Monsieur" or "Madame," shake hands often and respect hierarchy when passing through a door.

"The key word is complicity," she explained in an interview. "Parisians will smile if there is some common experience, some connection, however small, that breaks the ice." So, she was asked, in her experience, are Parisians becoming nicer? She hesitated. "Their image is so bad that people can be very agreeably surprised," she said. "On the other hand, just today I had a sobering experience in a shop."

For tourists, then, it is still pot luck. And they will form their opinions from one or two brief exchanges. Inez Carter, visiting from New Jersey, said she found the French to be short-tempered, "but our guide said we should say, 'Bonjour,' and everything will be O.K."

So the Tourism Department was probably right to call its campaign Bonjour. Perhaps it should have been aimed at tourists, too.

# The Nation

## The Military's Getting Queasier About Death

By ERIC SCHMITT

EVER since the Persian Gulf war, with its famously low number of American casualties, the public has become increasingly intolerant of images of body bags and humiliated hostages. The United States is now more reluctant than ever to send its troops to conflicts abroad. And when the military does go, one key criterion of its success is a small casualty rate.

Generals and admirals now fear that this cautious mind-set may soon insinuate itself into the thinking of young sergeants, lieutenants and captains, with disastrous implications for the quality of the American fighting force. "I'm concerned we do not start in our young leaders this notion that it's better to be hesitant and timid," Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in an interview. "The result will not be that they will take fewer casualties. The result will be they will take more casualties. We need to guard against that in our school system."

Adm. Stanley R. Arthur, who commanded American naval forces in the gulf war, said: "We now have people being taught how to be cautious, not how to be bold. The lesson out of that seems to be don't let anything go wrong."

What has set the American military apart from other nations' armed forces, from World War I and World War II, right up through Iraq, is its boldness. The Pentagon trains its G.I.'s to think for themselves and act boldly under fire, not to wait for orders from headquarters. This initiative and independence is supposed to have made American forces tougher than the Soviets and their cold-war clients, whose centralized doctrine tethered them to leaders back home.

Now American commanders fear that the military will be undermined by too much caution. But they say they are reacting more to troubling signs than specific examples from the trenches. By raising the warning flags now, they hope to ward off caution before it seeps into the fighting will of young battlefield leaders. General Shalikashvili said he is concerned that the new leaders might not follow their own sense but could instead worry, "If I go out on this patrol, and I take casualties, we're going to have an investigation in Congress."

The General believes that Congress may be partly

to blame. He cited Congressional hearings into the downing of Capt. Scott O'Grady, the Air Force pilot shot down over Bosnia in June, as one case of unintentional but potentially harmful meddling from Capitol Hill.

"It has a tremendously chilling effect on troops in the field," General Shalikashvili said of the hearings. "I know that was not the intent. The intent was to show concern and make sure everything was done right. But the commanders up and down the chain of command are saying, 'Oops!' from now on every time something like this happens, when a sergeant goes out on a patrol and comes to a fork, takes a right fork and later on, it turns out he should have taken the left fork, we have hearings on why the sergeant took the wrong turn," he said. "We need to understand what impact that has."

### Second-Guessing Soldiers

Lawmakers acknowledge their quest for accountability may sometimes spill over into second-guessing. "It's our duty to have hearings but you have to take each case separately," said Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat and former marine. "We have to be careful of second-guessing from people in air-conditioned offices, where the guy in the field has to make split-second decisions."

The American military may have been set up by its own recent successes. The gulf war, which involved 600,000 troops and 148 combat deaths, produced new public expectations that high-tech weapons and a well-trained volunteer military would result in low casualties in future conflicts. It also helped distance the public from the reality of war. "The public perception, translated into Congress, is that war is kind of like a video-game," said Representative Jack Reed, a Rhode Island Democrat who was an Army paratrooper in the 82d Airborne Division.

General Shalikashvili said the American public took away from the gulf war and from Haiti a mistaken notion: "It is that somehow you can make combat surgical and clean and pristine. And you cannot. Combat when joined is dirty and painful, and casualties are almost a natural by-product."

The American public is not ready for the dirtiness of war. "The first time we get involved in a conflict where casualties are heavy, it'll come as a great shock to the nation, and we'll have to deal with that," the general said.

Of course, the nation has dealt with high casualties



Last September in Cap-Haïtien, the U.S. Marines let their guns speak for them.

before. During World War II and the Korean War, thousands of deaths were accepted as the price to safeguard the nation's security. But now, when it comes to humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, like those in Bosnia and Somalia, the stakes seem much lower and the public is intolerant of casualties. After 18 Americans died in an Army Ranger raid in Mogadishu in 1993, United States forces were withdrawn.

### The Counterintuitive Approach

While casualties have always been seen by the military as a necessary part of any operation, American commanders have also sought to hold down their losses. And they say the best way to do this is to take a counterintuitive approach: Be aggressive. "You seize the initiative, keep the momentum and keep the enemy off balance," said Maj. Gen. David Meade, an Army general who commanded United States forces in Haiti. "That acts as a deterrent. If you bunker up, that gives the impression you fear casualties."

During the Haiti operation last fall, heavily armed

Army military police and infantrymen in Port-au-Prince periodically conducted no-notice sweeps on busy streets to seize illegal weapons. In perhaps the operation's defining military moment last September, a 24-year-old marine lieutenant, Virgil A. Palumbo, and his 13-man patrol killed 10 Haitian security troops in a 15-second firefight in Cap-Haïtien. The message resounded throughout Haiti: Don't mess with the United States military. And only one American has been killed in Haiti since troops went ashore 10 months ago.

Training officers are counting on experienced veterans to instill decisiveness and to weed out doubt and uncertainty. "We're going to great lengths to make sure that it won't seep into the mind-sets of the young lieutenants, sergeants and corporals," said Col. Thomas Jones, head of the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School who was the marine commander in Haiti. But if the nation wants casualty-free operations, that will be hard. "There's a fine line between the mistakes of war and malfeasance," said General Meade. "It's hard to know where draw that line. So many damn things go wrong in the heat of the moment."

## Newer Thinking On Bombs for Peace

Continued from page 1

they inflict is less certain and easier to withstand.

By this reasoning, Pakistan's progress in building nuclear weapons, which was resisted by American officials at every turn, can be cast as a step toward stability for the subcontinent, not a threat of even greater carnage. (Both Pakistan and India deny that they have nuclear weapons; American intelligence officials believe that both countries maintain an arsenal that could be quickly deployed in a crisis.)

This argument assumes that any new members of the nuclear club would behave rationally and use the nuclear deterrent to achieve their "objective" interests. It also downplays the chance of accidental attacks, miscalculation by military officers or theft by terrorists.

As for the leaders of what are sometimes called rogue nations —

"The mere fact that you have it means it can get out of control," said Mr. Milhollin. "That's the real risk, that weapons will be stolen, or that persons will use them without authority, or that irresponsible leaders will take over. The big risk is the loss of control. That risk is greater than any gain in deterrence."

Scott D. Sagan of Stanford University concurs. In "The Spread of Nuclear Weapons," in which he alternates chapters with Mr. Waltz — and reaches diametrically opposite conclusions from largely the same body of evidence — Mr. Sagan insists that "more will be worse."

### Stumbling to War

Where Mr. Waltz sees reliably rational leaders with their hands on the button, Mr. Sagan believes that armies, with their inflexible routines, parochial interests and shared biases, are likely to blunder into war sooner or later.

He worries that new nuclear nations might be tempted to launch first strikes, just as some officers in the American military considered the possibility of attacking the Soviet Union when the United States still enjoyed an overwhelming advantage in nuclear weapons.

Nuclear newcomers do not have the elaborate safeguards that the industrialized nations have put in place to prevent accidents, guarantee civilian control and avert thefts of warheads.

"Nuclear weapons do not produce perfect nuclear organizations," Mr. Sagan writes. "They only make their inevitable mistakes more deadly."

### Should We Share?

The threat of accidents — a mad soldier setting off a bomb, a rogue commander ordering a first strike — raises a difficult question for the world's industrial nations. Should they share with nuclear neophytes the sophisticated technology they have developed to guarantee what the military terms "command and control?" For now, export of such equipment is closely restricted.

"What characterizes these nations is that they are very backward in command and control," said Benjamin Frankel, the editor of the Washington quarterly Security Studies. "We could give the North Koreans electronic devices that would make their central control much more secure."

Mr. Frankel said the first atomic bombs were a technological achievement. Today, any of 45 nations with modern scientific capacities could build a bomb in a matter of months. "It is illusion," he said, "to think the genie is not out of the bottle."

### Newcomers to the nuclear club do run the risk of accidents.

Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya, Saddam Hussein of Iraq and the like — Mr. Waltz sees canny survivors unlikely to court the retribution of the nuclear powers by exploding a bomb or two.

These assertions respond to an unspoken but essential aspect of the West's nuclear policy: we can't be trusted with nukes, but you can't.

That policy, some say, is founded on the ethnocentric view that less industrialized nations cannot be trusted to act with the same restraint as the United States, Britain, France, China or Russia.

"The whole notion is that you have five nuclear powers and they're responsible, but God forbid if any other country becomes a nuclear power," said Mr. Feldman. "These are semi-rational assumptions that the advanced world can handle these things, and the primitive world is not able to."

There are, to be sure, some powerful arguments for limiting access to nuclear weapons.

Gary Milhollin of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control said that each new country that obtains nuclear weapons increases the danger that a terrorist might be able to steal a warhead and detonate it in a major city.

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הוצאה לאור



# ESPN: The All-Sports Trophy in Mr. Eiser's Big Deal

## Career Highlights from ESPN

**July 1978** William F. Rasmussen, a former New England broadcaster, announces plans for the sports television network.

**Feb. 1979** Getty Oil agrees to buy 85 percent of ESPN. Chester R. Simmons, president of NBC Sports, is named ESPN president.

**Sept. 1979** ESPN makes its debut.

**July 1982** ESPN telecast of the match between John McEnroe and Mats Wilander lasts nine and a half hours — the longest live sportscast in America to date.

**April 1983** ESPN begins distributing programming outside the U.S.

**Jan. 1984** ABC pays Getty Oil \$25 million for a 15 percent share of ESPN.

**April 1984** ABC pays \$202 million for the remaining 85 percent of ESPN.

**Sept. 1984** ABC sells a 20 percent interest in ESPN to Nabisco for \$60 million.

**March 1988** ESPN enters a joint venture to distribute programs in Japan.

**Aug. 1987** NFL awards ESPN the league's first cable TV agreement.



**Sept. 1990** Steven M. Bornstein, an executive vice president, is named president.

**Nov. 1990** The Hearst Corporation buys Nabisco's 20 percent share in ESPN for about \$170 million.

**March 1992** ESPN International buys 50 percent of The European Sports Network.

**Oct. 1993** ESPN2, focusing on sports like soccer, in-line skating and mountain biking, makes its debut.

**Jan. 1995** Super Bowl XXVII is distributed to television outlets in more than 100 countries.

**Aug. 1995** Disney buys ABC.

## ESPN's wide world of sports meets Disney's global ambitions.

By BILL CARTER and RICHARD SANDOMIR

When he announced the \$19 billion acquisition of Capital Cities/ABC last Monday, Michael D. Eisner, chairman of the Walt Disney Company, expressed boundless enthusiasm for his newest, globally popular attraction, an asset that he called "a magic name" comparable as a brand to Coca-Cola and Kodak: ESPN.

As he moved from the news conference announcing the stunning acquisition to interviews with newspapers, magazines, CNN's "Larry King Live" and ABC's "Nightline," Mr. Eisner reserved most of his evident delight in the second largest takeover in United States history for the vast possibilities that he foresaw from the combination of "Disney imagineering" with the global brand identity of ESPN, the all-sports cable channel begun by Getty Oil in 1979.

In an interview on Friday on PBS's "Charlie Rose Show," Thomas Murphy, the chairman of Capital Cities/ABC, estimated that ESPN, now seen in 66.3 million American households and \$5 million around the world, was worth between \$4 billion and \$5 billion. Asked if ESPN was the most important asset in the acquisition, he said: "To Disney, I think that's true."

In the deal, Disney will also get the ABC television network and TV and radio stations, stakes in the Lifetime and A & E cable networks, and numerous newspaper and magazine publishing interests. But ESPN's allure is its unique status as the premier provider of sports programming, a commodity that is marketable anywhere in the world and cannot be duplicated, as films and television programs can be.

The Disney acquisition comes at a time when advancing technology makes it easier than ever to transmit a single channel into every corner of the globe, and when large media companies are looking to find distinct, readily exportable programming niches.

Mr. Eisner sees two specific areas of commercial opportunity offered by ESPN: international expansion and exploitation of the ubiquitous ESPN brand at Disney's theme parks and retail stores.

"We know that when we lay Mickey Mouse or Goofy on top of products, we get pretty creative stuff," Mr. Eisner said. "ESPN has the potential to be that kind of brand. ABC has never had our resources, and we haven't had ESPN. Put the two together and who knows what we get."

Although he and ABC executives said they have only begun to think of ESPN-Disney synergies, Mr. Eisner noted that construction has begun on an ESPN-theme multimedia sports bar — the biggest of its kind in the world, with interactive games and ESPN's on-line service available tableside — at Disney's Boardwalk

attraction being built near EPCOT Center in Orlando, Fla.

"As an experiment, we can open ESPN bars in Chicago or Los Angeles," Mr. Eisner said and mused about a chain of up to 40 such bars. "In Disney World, they could put ESPN-themed products in a Disney store next door to the bar."

But the most potentially far-reaching impact of Disney's takeover of ESPN is the joint worldwide international marketing of ESPN and the Disney Channel, the Burbank-based company's pay-cable service targeted primarily at children.

ABC and Disney executives had separately concluded that the most exportable forms of TV entertainment are sports and children's programming because they have universal appeal and offend no political position.

"But the leverage of those two together in what used to be third world countries, or closed countries, is enormous," Mr. Eisner said. "There are 250 million people in the middle-class of India alone, which is an enormous opportunity. It's very difficult, it's complicated. ESPN is there, way before we were there."

Disney wants to capitalize on ESPN's aggressive marketing of its sports, news and information programming into an estimated 150 countries, from Latin America and Europe to Asia and Australia. ESPN's cable and satellite-delivered programming is complemented by telecasts of locally popular sports like cricket in India and table tennis in China.

"We think sports is a good international language," said Steven Bornstein, ESPN's president.

ESPN has become a booming profit center for ABC, which first invested in it in 1984. "The channel has been our biggest growth area on a percentage basis over the past five years," said Robert A. Iger, ABC's president.

Tom Wolzien, a media analyst for Sanford C. Bernstein & Company, estimated that ESPN and ESPN2, its almost two-year-old, youth-oriented sister station now seen in 23.6 million households, will generate cash flow of \$350 million this year and \$400 million in 1996, making it the most profitable of all cable TV services.

ESPN's profits and programming are a distant cry from when it started in 1979, going on the air to a public skeptical of its reason for being, with a slate that included slow-pitch softball, Irish hurling, wrestling and soccer.

"We were losing at a rate of \$20 million to \$30 million that first year," said Roger Werner, who was a consultant to ESPN in 1980 and its president from 1988 to 1990. By the time he left five years ago, he said, ESPN had pretax earnings of \$140 million.

Now, ESPN is the most potent force in sports TV, showing the National Football League, Major League Baseball, college football and basketball, World Cup soccer, auto racing, the National Hockey League, America's Cup and the annual N.F.L. draft. The nightly hour-long "SportsCenter" recap of the day's sports events has revolutionized how viewers get sports news.

"We found ourselves continuously outflanked by their ability to do

sports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, while a network can only do 6 hours a week," said Neal Pilson, former president of CBS Sports.

ESPN has also extended its brand into other ventures, like ESPN2 Sports Zone, its on-line service that is among the Internet's most popular sites, ESPN Radio, college football pay-per-view, CD-ROM's, fan polling, home videos, apparel and magazines published with Hearst, which owns 20 percent of ESPN.

The ESPN empire was built from almost absurdly humble beginnings, on farmland in Bristol, Conn. Bill Rasmussen, the founder, envisioned a sports service to cover high school and college sports in Connecticut. "Great idea, huh?" said Herb Granath, chairman of ESPN, and the ABC executive most closely identified with the channel over the last decade.

Mr. Rasmussen found a backer in Getty Oil, which was diversifying into nonpetroleum ventures. After buying 85 percent of the service from Mr. Rasmussen, Getty invested \$10 million to start the Entertainment Sports Programming Network part-time, to 1.4 million cable homes.

"That \$10 million was based on bad revenue projections which never came true," said Stuart Evey, then vice president of Getty's diversified operations and the first chairman of ESPN. In all, Getty sank \$55 million into ESPN.

Mr. Granath said that ABC, as a hedge against cable TV's encroachment on the networks' turf, decided to start its own cable service in the early 1980's. Because of the network's long-time expertise in sports, he said, sports cable was one of the first areas it considered. When it found that ESPN existed, ABC offered its sports library, and an investment that amounted to mere thousands of dollars, for a 15 percent stake in ESPN. But the network also insisted on an option to buy the whole enterprise should Getty sell out.

In June, 1984, ABC bought the remaining 85 percent for \$202 million from Texaco, which had acquired Getty.

Other networks were interested. Ted Turner's Turner Broadcasting coveted ESPN so much that it boldly announced that it had acquired it, Mr. Granath said. Mr. Pilson said that CBS wanted ESPN, but balked at the price tag.

ESPN then made a critical decision that not only altered its business, but all of cable's: instead of paying cable systems compensation to carry the service, ESPN started charging cable operators a fee for each subscriber. That decision helped create a dual revenue stream — subscriber fees and advertising revenue — which has helped fuel the growth of cable television.

ABC lost hundreds of millions of dollars backing ESPN before turning a profit, Mr. Granath said. But within a year of Capital Cities' \$3.5 billion acquisition of ABC in January 1986, ESPN turned its first profit, surprising the new owners and convincing them of ESPN's long-term viability.

The security offered by the Capital Cities/ABC ownership solidified ESPN's long-term philosophy of concentrating on acquiring programs

that the broadcast networks ignored, like motor sports, women's tennis, yachting and skiing, which provided the platform for such events as the 1987 purchase of N.F.L. Sunday night TV rights.

But ESPN's most important decision was to concentrate, to this day, on delivering sports news and highlights, through programs like "SportsCenter" and "Baseball Tonight," and to provide news programming that surrounds events it does not have the rights to, such as the World Series.

"SportsCenter has turned out to be the center of the whole business," Mr. Granath said. "Other people spend on the events. We cover them anyway."

To the delight of advertisers, a sizable percentage of that audience is made up of younger viewers, many of whom recognize ESPN as a channel more readily than ABC, CBS or NBC. Indeed, Mr. Eisner noted that for his own children, ESPN has become a brand name comparable to Coca-Cola.

ESPN set out to exploit its identification with younger viewers by spinning off ESPN2, which tries to reach young male viewers with programming that includes motor biking, Arena Football, indoor lacrosse, roller hockey and volleyball, as well as traditional sports like football and college basketball. ESPN2 recently combined participatory diversions like bungee jumping, mountain biking, in-line skating and sky surfing by creating a new, week-long, long-term franchise, called The Extreme Games.

The channel is expected to be profitable next year. "It's a work in progress," Mr. Bornstein said. "Is this what's going to be on the channel in 2 years, 5 years or 10? No. We're never satisfied."

Mr. Granath said the ESPN brand name is so powerful, he fought all attempts to give the new channel a separate name. Though the station is occasionally referred to as "The Deuce," Mr. Granath said, "I'll kill anyone I catch using that name."

Even before the Disney acquisition, ESPN had plans for at least three more channels, but none is nearly ready to go. Mr. Bornstein envisions channels devoted entirely to sports news and motor sports.

"But right now, channel capacity is constrained," he said. "You need a critical mass of households before you can launch another one."

But internationally, the opportunities are wide open because of the appeal of sports TV. ABC has already approached some of the biggest American advertisers, like McDonald's and Procter & Gamble, and discussed the advantages of selling multinational commercials through ESPN.

Mr. Iger said that the companies already recognize the difficulty of creating commercials for international viewers on a market-by-market basis because of differences in ratings systems and commercial production quality. He echoed Mr. Eisner in saying that new markets like China will be especially lucrative because with sports and children programs Disney will be able to reach entire households.

But Disney's vision for ESPN goes beyond the addition of new channels

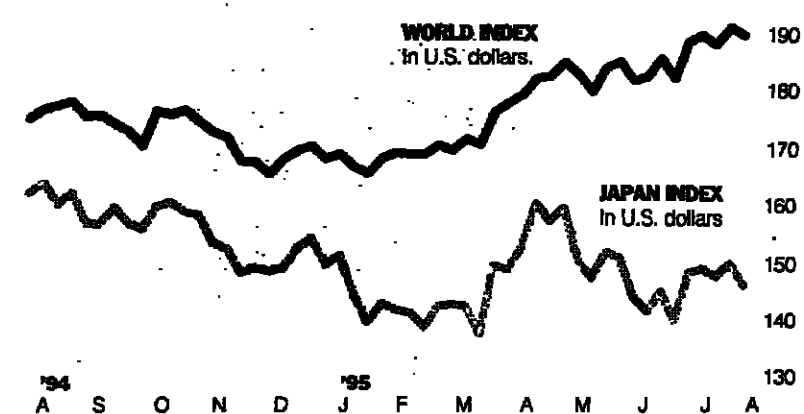
or international distribution. The ESPN name can potentially be exploited for an array of merchandise, from caps and T-shirts to video games; golf or tennis schools, and theme park attractions. Mr. Iger said that Disney World or Disneyland could build a ride or attraction based on "SportsCenter," in which a visitor could, in theory, experience a virtual reality sports moment like going to bat against Greg Maddux, the star pitcher for the Atlanta Braves.

Disney could conceivably use the ESPN name on its expanding sports interests in Orlando, which includes

an international sports center featuring a 7,500-seat baseball stadium, fitness center, track and tennis courts, and a sports-themed village with hotels and five championships golf courses. Is a full-fledged ESPN-Land being imagined for coexistence with Disney's Tomorrow Lands? "I'm not sure if that's what we envision," Mr. Bornstein said.

But while he said that Disney-ESPN synergies won't be forced, Mr. Bornstein said: "There is going to be an explosion of opportunity, and we're not standing still. If you stand still you have a chance of being road kill."

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Acquisitions World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

## PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS IN LOCAL CURR.

Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	YTD % Chg.
Australia	184.73	2.3	6	7.6	19	3.81	185.64	12.5
Austria	196.49	-0.9	20	7.5	20	1.26	142.13	-3.4
Belgium	200.56	-0.2	14	19.1	8	3.69	141.66	7.1
Brazil	149.21	7.5	1	-8.6	25	1.42	256.86	1.0
Britain	227.07	0.9	9	16.5	12	4.06	209.23	13.3
Canada	148.30	0.8	10	14.6	15	2.50	145.59	10.8
Denmark	294.19	-0.2	15	16.8	10	1.48	216.18	3.7
Finland	261.17	-2.6	25	40.4	1	1.39	229.65	24.2
France	190.64	0.2	12	16.6	11	3.04	143.51	4.8
Germany	167.01	-0.4	16	16.5	13	1.96	120.93	4.7
Hong Kong	367.78	-0.8	18	12.8	17	3.81	365.42	12.8
Ireland	248.70	1.6	7	20.6	6	3.41	212.75	13.1
Italy	82.35	3.6	3	9.4	18	1.57	96.56	5.9
Japan	148.87	-2.5	23	-5.1	24	0.88	85.78	-13.3
Malaysia	552.71	1.5	8	15.3	14	1.48	524.14	11.2
Mexico	1,200.85	4.3	2	-15.2	26	1.72	808.21	6.0
Netherlands	261.29	-0.8	19	20.5	7	3.44	186.02	8.3
New Zealand	82.83	-0.1	13	17.6	9	4.50	65.69	12.4
Norway	242.94	0.5	11	14.0	16	2.09	202.62	3.5
Singapore	377.41	-3.7	26	1.2	23	1.80	243.19	-3.0
South Africa	354.44	3.1	4	5.3	22	4.02	279.92	-6.7
Spain	180.51	2.6	5	21.6	4	3.84	144.80	10.0
Sweden	289.18	-1.8	22	25.1	2	1.98	301.76	18.6
Switzerland	201.69	-1.1	21	22.1	3	1.85	143.85	7.3
Thailand	169.03	-2.6	24	6.9	21	2.63	162.83	5.7
United States	228.13	-0.7	17	21.5	5	2.56	228.13	21.5

## COMPOSITE INDICES

Europe	199.02	0.3	17.8	3.04	164.74	9.4
Pacific Basin	159.77	-2.0	- 2.8	1.27	37.13	-10.0
Europe/Pacific	176.02	-1.0	5.9	2.10	122.43	- 2.0
World	192.54	-0.7	11.3	2.30	155.69	6.1

Sources: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

## CURRENCIES

Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	91.43	88.11	+3.77	100.25
Germany	Marks per U.S. \$	1.3972	1.3807	+1.20	1.5802
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3585	1.3671	-0.63	1.3868
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.6055	1.6055	+0.34	1.5420

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

## July 31-Aug. 4: Lackluster Stock and Bond Markets

### PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market S & P 500 index	Down 0.71% 558.94
Blue chips Dow 30 industrials	Down 0.68% 4,683.46
Small capitalization Russell 2000 index	Down 0.32% 298.28

### DOMESTIC BONDS

Treasuries Ryan Labs. Total Return	Up 0.17% 178.51
Municipals Bond Buyer index	Down 0.63% 113.0625
Corporates Merrill Lynch Master index	Up 0.17% 758.969

### AROUND THE WORLD

European stocks F.T.-Actuaries Europe	Up 0.28% 199.02
Asian stocks F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	Down 2.04% 159.77
Gold New York cash price	Up 0.91% \$386.40

Foreign stock indexes are shown in dollar terms.

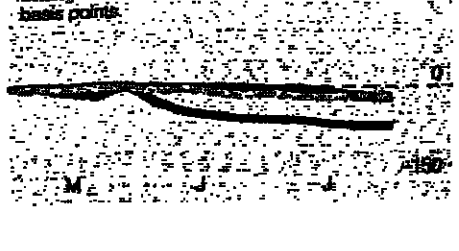
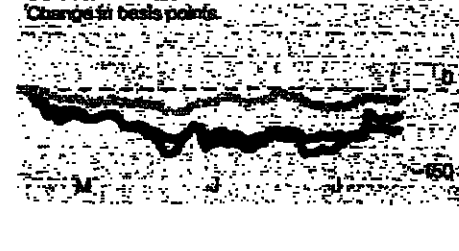
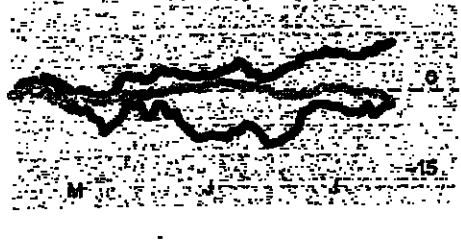
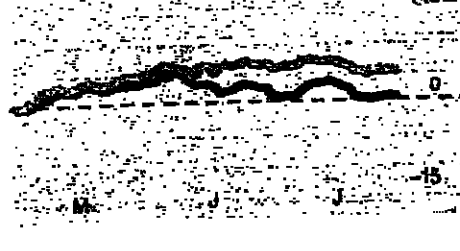
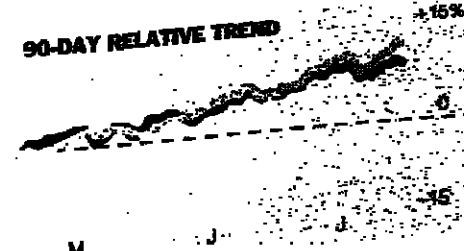
### YIELDS

BONDS	
Long bonds 30-year Treasuries	6.91% Up 1 basis pts.
Short bonds 2-year Treasuries	5.91% Down 2 basis pts.
Municipals Bond Buyer index	6.22% Up 4 basis pts.

In basis points; 100 basis points = 1 percentage point. Change in basis points.

### OTHER INVESTMENTS

Money market funds Bank fund average	5.31% Down 1 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s 1-year small savers	5.12% Unchanged
Stocks S & P 500 dividend yield	2.49% Up 2 b.p.





# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## Hiroshima, 50 Years Later

Fifty years ago, the largest bomb ever used in warfare tore Hiroshima asunder. It was followed on Aug. 9 by a second nuclear attack, on Nagasaki, which within a week caused Japan to surrender, ending World War II, but with reverberations that endure. President Truman's approval of these two bombings was to be the most disputed military decision by any Allied leader in the long war against Germany and Japan.

It was not controversial on Aug. 6, 1945. Most Americans rejoiced on learning that a miraculous new weapon had been used against a fierce and fanatic enemy. It meant a swifter victory and the likely scrapping of a planned invasion of Japan with its incalculable loss of lives.

The euphoria was understandable. True, the Japanese were nearing collapse before Hiroshima. Yet the Germans also knew their war was lost in 1944 and still fought to the bitter end. In Okinawa, where the battle raged until the summer of 1945, U.S. casualties were huge: 12,500 dead, 36,600 wounded. But just as the bombs had unanticipated fallout, so did Truman's decision. The President's crisp dismissiveness, when challenged about Hiroshima, did not help his case. Nor did piecemeal disclosures about misgivings among his advisers, notably Secretary of War Henry Stimson.

The enduring question is whether Japan would have surrendered if the bombs had not been used. "That is a harder question to answer," acknowledged Mr. Truman's scholarly defender Herbert Feis, "than it was thought to be at the time of decision."

Only after F.D.R.'s death in April 1945 did the untested new President even learn of the super-secret bomb project. But he rapidly grasped its potential, not just in war but in his already strained relations with Moscow. Thus Mr. Truman delayed his meeting at Potsdam with Stalin until July, when he would know the results of the first nuclear explosion, in New Mexico.

The report, when it came to Potsdam on July 18, was an excited account of a weapon as powerful as 20,000 tons of TNT. A military observer called its effects "unprecedented, magnificent, beautiful, stupendous and terrifying. . . . The whole country was lit by a searing light with the intensity many times that of the midday sun." Within a week, Truman approved use of the new weapon and so informed a noncommittal Stalin, who almost surely was aware of it through reports of Soviet spies.

Mr. Truman's strategy had the wholehearted support of his new Secretary of State, James Byrnes, who, like Stimson, viewed the new weapon

as a vital card in postwar relations with Moscow. The two advisers differed, however, on whether to modify America's unconditional surrender policy so that Emperor Hirohito could remain on the Japanese throne. Byrnes believed such a concession would be taken in Tokyo as a sign of weakness. As it turned out, the U.S. made this concession after Hiroshima, opening the way to peace.

Americans may reasonably ask whether Stimson's view was not, in fact, the right one. As reasonably, it can be asked whether a demonstration test could have been carried out at an uninhabited site, avoiding civilian casualties. For their part, nuclear scientists pleaded for a clear advance warning in a petition Truman never signed. It was deflected by Gen. Leslie Groves, the military boss of the Manhattan Project, who wanted to prove that the bomb was worth its \$2 billion cost. Also, it can be justly wondered why a second bomb was automatically dropped to drive home what had been made so searingly plain at Hiroshima.

Yet hindsight is a poor historian. A careful reading of the most exacting of Truman's critics shows that his closest advisers had different views at different times on such key matters as when and how to press the Soviet Union to enter the Pacific war (which Stalin did, after Hiroshima). Depending on who is quoted, it is possible to argue that the bomb was or was not a military necessity, or that it did or did not prefigure the cold war.

This also needs saying. Those in the inner circle generally saw the bomb as just another weapon. Indeed, in the instant commentary on Hiroshima, The Times's military correspondent, Hanson Baldwin, was among the few to grasp how truly lethal the weapon was, and how much opprobrium might attach to its use against a non-Western people.

Fifty years later, it is right and proper that the debate over Hiroshima should continue. Still-classified documents relating to the decision should finally be released. Nothing they contain can be as harmful as the suspicion that a dirty secret remains sealed in the archives.

But the spirit of the debate is all-important. At one extreme are veterans groups that strove to censor a Smithsonian exhibit about Hiroshima. Their intolerant zeal finds its match at the opposite political pole. It turns history and reality upside down to imply that Hiroshima is America's Auschwitz, that Harry Truman was somehow a war criminal because he grasped eagerly at a wonder weapon to end a war that the Axis powers had begun. One can imagine the clamor for his political skin if tens of thousands of Allied soldiers had died, in battle or in Japanese camps, because the bomb was never used, or used too late.

## Baseball's Obsolete Privilege

Just as the pennant races are getting interesting, we find ourselves little more than a week away from the first anniversary of the longest, nastiest strike in sports history. Thursday's vote by the Senate Judiciary Committee to lift Major League Baseball's exemption from antitrust laws should serve as a reminder to baseball and its fans that there is still no contract between players and owners. It is also a reminder that despite platitudes about "working together to win back the fans," there is little cause for optimism that the two sides, left to their own devices, will prevent a repeat of what happened last year.

Lifting the antitrust exemption, however, is likely to insure against another strike. The owners and their apologists argue that repealing the exemption will not end hostilities between management and labor. They are right. But that is not the issue. Stripping the owners of their exemption would take away their power to impose conditions on the players when negotiations break down. The quarreling would go on, but so would the game, and that is why fans everywhere should be petitioning Congress for the repeal.

Now is an excellent time to pressure the politicians who said they would favor removing the exemption but did not want to "intervene" in the

middle of a strike. As we have noted before, Congress would not be "intervening" by removing the exemption. It would simply be leveling the field by removing the owners' unique privilege to impose working conditions.

Is this Congress's proper role? It is. In 1953, in a ruling on a suit by a Yankee farmhand named George Toolson, who claimed that baseball's reserve system blocked his advancement to the major leagues, the Supreme Court said it was clearly Congress's responsibility to remove the exemption.

It has been noted many times since then that baseball is the only sport, the only entertainment, the only business that is exempt from antitrust laws. Congress can no longer dance around this very simple issue on the pretext that it has "more important work" to do.

In 1963, for instance, Congress was not too busy to pass a special bill allowing the National Football League to bargain collectively for all the league's teams with the TV networks (a move that effectively ended local broadcasting of games). It would take precious little time to vote on an exemption that only the owners and the senators and representatives who are supported by them ever thought they should have had in the first place.

## Letter: On Municipal Unions

### New York Achieves Labor Savings

To the Editor:

Your July 25 news article and July 30 editorial on Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani's labor policy, while acknowledging "significant accomplishments," nonetheless overlook other achievements of this policy, as well as labor's contributions:

- The city's payroll has been trimmed by 17,000 positions — without layoffs and with no new wage increases.
- By 1998 health insurance costs will be reduced by \$1 billion.
- Agreements between the city and the unions have realized \$2 billion in savings. By 1998 nearly \$3 billion will be saved.
- Productivity is up in the Fire and Police Departments because of first-time agreements that allowed competition with unions and private companies.

- Our landmark sanitation agreement has achieved downsizing, increased productivity and competition.
- The school custodial system has been overhauled.
- Nearly 7,000 welfare recipients work alongside union workers.
- An agreement with school bus operators has reduced transportation costs for the first time in 25 years.
- Contrary to your article, the agreement included no job guarantees.
- A hotel strike was averted, saving the city billions of dollars.

Moreover, in comparing Philadelphia's labor situation with New York City's, you ignore that Philadelphia's labor costs are higher. In the past several years Philadelphia has granted higher wage increases and has had more liberal work rules and time-off policies. Philadelphia pays about \$5,200 per employee for health insur-

ance — and costs are rising. New York City pays \$3,400 and — under this Mayor — costs are declining.

Furthermore, Philadelphia lags behind New York City in downsizing. Business Week cited the Giuliani administration for leading the nation in government downsizing.

The Giuliani administration has secured substantial savings because it has forged a partnership with municipal unions and has empowered and energized the city's work force. That is the way successful businesses operate. They do not operate under pie-in-the-sky rhetoric proposed by academics masquerading as business leaders. Unfortunately, in overlooking many of the Mayor's accomplishments, you also fall into that trap.

RANDY L. LEVINE  
Commissioner of Labor Relations  
New York, July 30, 1995

## Most Russians Suffer a Decline in Health

To the Editor:

Those who are puzzled by the decline of life expectancy in Russia (front page, Aug. 2) are not taking account of an accompanying general decline in well-being and health care.

According to statistics for the first half of 1995, 48.5 million people had incomes below the minimum — 31 percent of the population. Just having children is enough to plunge families into poverty: in 1993, 70 percent of families with three or more children lived below the poverty line.

Malnutrition is now common for pregnant women and infants, and may well explain some of the birth defects and ailing children in Russia. Baby food is almost not produced in Russia, and even though families spend half their incomes on their children, given the price of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit, only the very wealthy can afford a balanced diet. Even under the Soviet system, the average Russian's diet was deficient, so we may be seeing the cumulative effect of decades of poor living.

There are hospitals even in cities that exist without hot running water or a constant supply of electricity. Medicines are in short supply and in some hospitals entirely lacking. Particularly in rural areas, hospitals are being closed because they are not considered cost-effective, although there are still people in need of service. The high rate of traumas resulting in severe disability is one example of the consequence of the present policy of emphasizing cost-effectiveness over social need.

If the Soviet system was far from perfect in its response to social need, it has yet to be demonstrated that Russian "democracy" is doing any better. The disastrous decline in life expectancy among men, some of whom have increasingly opted out by suicide, is yet another illustration of the social cost of measuring political or economic viability based solely on economic considerations.

ETHEL DUNN  
Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 3, 1995  
The writer is executive secretary, Highgate Road Social Science Research Station.

## Rampant Drug Abuse

To the Editor:

Re "Plunging Life Expectancy Puzzles Russia" (front page, Aug. 1): In June, I participated in a sym-

posium in Moscow sponsored by the Narcological Association of the Russian Federation. Experts reported sharply rising rates of alcohol-related oncology due to toxins in many alcohol products, and 54,000 deaths in 1994 due to alcohol poisonings.

An endless variety of illicit drugs are available and inexpensive, and it is common for an 18-year-old to be addicted to alcohol, heroin and tobacco for several years.

The absence of antidrug laws, social and health programs, and preventive messages within the culture tend to reinforce mortality rates in Russian society. One scientist at the conference stated that "alcohol and drugs are destroying the Russian genetic fund . . . males are becoming extinct."

RONALD B. BRINN  
Great Neck, L.I., Aug. 2, 1995  
The writer is representative to the United Nations for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions.

## Can't Happen Here?

To the Editor:

The usual explanation for the decline in life expectancy in Russia (front page, Aug. 2) is to attribute these changes to environmental and health policies of the previous government or the dislocations caused by the transformation to a market economy. A deeper, more generalizable lesson is that deterioration in the living standards of a population leads to declines in public health.



In the United States, growing numbers are living in urban poverty; more than 35 million Americans lack health insurance; death rates for urban young people 15 to 24 are in-

creasing, and our country's infant mortality rate is higher and its immunization rate lower than those of many other developed nations. An oft-cited study found that men in Harlem are less likely to reach their 65th birthday than men in Bangladesh.

At the same time Republican legislators at the state and Federal levels are proposing dramatic cutbacks in environmental regulation, public assistance and public support for health care. A review of the history of public health tells us that the likely outcome of this social experiment will be similar to that in Russia: a "puzzling" increase in illness and death among vulnerable populations.

NICOLAS FREUDENBERG  
New York, Aug. 2, 1995  
The writer is executive director of the Hunter College Center on AIDS, Drugs and Community Health.

## The Desk General

To the Editor:

An Aug. 1 news article suggests that Col. Gen. Dmitri A. Volkogonov was dismissed as director of the Military History Institute in Moscow solely because of his anti-Soviet views. As an independent researcher I interviewed a subsequent director of this institute, Gen. Ivan Shavrov, in April 1991, and got a different impression.

General Shavrov, who fought against Nazi forces on the Eastern Front, said that General Volkogonov had not participated in the war and therefore did not know firsthand the complexities and situation on the front lines as did Stalin's surviving combat generals, a number of whom had had direct contact with Stalin the Commander in Chief. General Shavrov intimated that the veterans (generals, colonels and other officers) who fought in the war and were staff members of the institute had a better "grasp" of war history than General Volkogonov, whom he derided as a "philosopher-general."

He made the point that critics of the early volumes of the official Soviet history of the war written and edited by General Volkogonov and his staff included many surviving generals and admirals who had seen action in the "Great Patriotic War" (as the Russians call World War II) and hotly disputed some of the interpretations in them.

ALBERT AXCELL  
Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 1, 1995

## Grass-Roots Banking Also Works at Home

To the Editor:

"Global Grass-Roots Banking" (editorial, July 27) describes the success of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh in providing loans for as little as \$100 at low interest rates with no collateral required except the borrower's word, with a repayment record of 97 percent.

We've had a similar American experience with the Community Reinvestment Act, now mistakenly under fire in Congress. The act has increased bank lending to low-income minority borrowers, with a better repayment record than more affluent borrowers.

WILLIAM PROXMIER  
Washington, July 27, 1995  
The writer, Senator from Wisconsin 1957-89, was the bank law's author.

## The Pilot Made a Sharp Turn Near the Building

To the Editor:

Your July 28 news article on the 50th anniversary of an airplane's hitting the Empire State Building contains two coincidences.

You report the reaction of the harpsichordist Albert Fuller, who was shopping in B. Altman's, near the building. Mr. Fuller (whom I did not know at the time) was to become the harpsichordist 10 years later in many of the performances of Handel's "Messiah" that I conducted

with the Masterwork Chorus and Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.

Second: At the time of the accident I was walking on 34th Street in front of the Empire State Building. I was directly under the airplane and saw its entire approach to the building. I am probably one of the few people who knows that the pilot finally saw the building, since I saw him make a sharp right turn as he neared the building.

DAVID RANDOLPH  
New York, July 28, 1995

## We'd Better Treat Anesthesiology Seriously

To the Editor:

The tragedy at Long Island Jewish Medical Center (front page, Aug. 1) — a cluster of deaths over 10 weeks that has precipitated a New York State Health Department investigation of the hospital's surgical services — will no doubt be repeated at other large and smaller institutions if the practice of anesthesiology is no longer given the respect it deserves.

My father, a practicing urologist until his death at 88 in 1982, always recognized the importance of this specialty. Whenever anyone in the immediate family was wheeled into the operating room, he got into his scrubs to accompany him or her.

"I'm not there to watch the surgeon," he said. "Surgical errors can usually be corrected, but an anesthesiologist's error is too often irreversible. So I'm in there to keep my eye on that guy."

Compounding the problems you describe is the cost-saving practice of admitting patients for same-day

surgery, even when a lengthy procedure is planned. Anxious patients often have trouble following pre-operative instructions for safer anesthesia. Also, when patients had the opportunity to meet with the anesthesiologist the day before surgery, it gave an opportunity for information exchange leading to further safeguards.

The anesthesiologist's responsibilities have grown since my father's comments, and it can still be argued that this specialist continues to be the most crucial person in the operating room, as well as the recovery room. MARY-ELLEN GREENBERGER SIEGEL  
Fresh Meadows, Queens, Aug. 1, 1995  
The writer, a social worker, lectures at Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

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## Hiroshima Survivor Went on to Nagasaki

To the Editor:

The 50th anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have inspired substantial national and individual reflection. One historical footnote to these events has been lost in the commentary, articles and television stories.

Despite the devastating power of both atomic bombs, a number of individuals survived both atomic blasts. Though others may fall within this select group, the known survivors of both bombs include a newspaper publisher, naval architect, accountant, engineer, dock laborer and four kite makers.

Kenshi Hirata's story is the most tragic and reflects the cruel ironies that fate occasionally inflicts. Mr. Hirata worked as an accountant in Hiroshima and had only returned to the city 10 days earlier with his new bride. He had worked throughout the night of Aug. 5, and was still at his office when the Enola Gay dropped "Little Boy" on the morning of Aug. 6. After surviving the blast, Mr. Hirata made his way home only to discover his wife's body under their collapsed home. A few days later Mr. Hirata, bearing his wife's ashes, journeyed to the city of her birth, Nagasaki. He arrived to experience and survive the second dropping of the atomic bomb. WILLIAM A. WALSH  
Cortland Manor, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1995

Liberties  
Doing  
The  
Packwood  
Taking the  
aw into my  
own hands.  
James L. Friedman is on vacation

هنا من الأدلة



## Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Doing  
The  
PackwoodWASHINGTON  
Senator Packwood should not be a scandal. He should be a dance.

Following in the great tradition of 40's dances like the Shag and the Peabody, it will be called the Packwood. The dance steps can be found in the May report of the Senate Select Committee on Ethics.

"In his Senate office in Portland, Oregon, Senator Packwood grabbed a staff worker, stood on her feet, grabbed her hair, forcibly pulled her head back, and kissed her on the mouth, forcing his tongue into her mouth. Senator Packwood also reached under her skirt and grabbed at her undergarments."

Don't be put off by the balancing act required. Just grab an unsuspecting partner and give it a whirl, to the tune of "The Varsity Drag."

Up on your heels, down on your toes!  
Stick out your tongue, learn how it goes!  
Everybody do the Packwood today!

Bob Packwood deserves to be so immortalized because, at every turn, he has nimbly danced away from those who would hold him accountable on seamy charges of sexual misconduct, getting jobs for his wife from lobbyists and tampering with evidence in his diary.

More women have come forward to tell of kamikaze kissing attacks, but the master manipulator keeps on making speeches and casting votes as though nothing had happened.

His deviousness has paid off: First he managed to delay the publication of a Washington Post story detailing his sexual escapades until after the 1992 election, by saying that his women accusers had come on to him. (It's that old erotomania thing that John Doggett said Anita Hill suffered from — the irresistible urge to get your hands on a truly repulsive man.) Last summer, Mr. Packwood changed his stands on key elements of the Democratic health plan in a clear bid for future support from the G.O.P. leadership. The payoff came Wednesday when Republicans voted against public hearings. (The shameless Mr. Packwood oiled his way across the floor to vote in his own favor.)

Mr. Packwood's pals (read-enablers) tried to keep the debate on procedure, rather than sex. But that fooled no one. The senators had that look of puzzled alarm you see in

Taking the  
law into my  
own hands.

those grainy black-and-white monster movies, as the crowd flees down Main Street, fearing for their lives, glancing back at THE TONGUE!

Certainly his peers are embarrassed by Mr. Packwood's behavior. But it is not his *droit du seigneur* that makes them squirm. It is his *mal-adroit du seigneur*. The Bad Boys of Capitol Hill have always misbehaved grandly — be it a wasted Wilbur Mills going onstage with the stripper Fanne Foxe, a grinning Gary Hart with blonde in lap, or Teddy Kennedy and Chris Dodd making a waitress sandwich at a Capitol Hill boîte.

Bob Packwood has reduced this opera buffa to a cartoon. He's like Mr. Magoo, groping indiscriminately, not knowing if he's going for a girl or a tree. This Lothario is his own worst enemy. And as Senator Kennedy and Senator Dodd did their liberal duty and voted in favor of public hearings, what might they have been thinking? A fine institution sullied by such a pathetic record of incomplete passes?

Since the system can't be counted on to deliver justice, I have decided to take the law into my own hands. Bob Packwood will get a public hearing from me. I'll call my friends and we can depose each other about our own Packwood experiences. There was the time he invited one reporter — three days in a row — to come to his office for a glass of wine. ("I've been wanting to discuss your work for a long time," he oozed.) There was the time, after a big Washington dinner, he gave The Tongue to a journalist he had just met while she was trying to hail a cab. There was the time, just recently and in front of witnesses, that he made a pass at a woman when he really should have known better.

I called Mr. Packwood's press secretary to see if he wanted to testify, but she said he would only talk about telecommunications. I told her those were not the kind of communications I wished to discuss.

The Senate may want to dither about his punishment, but I don't. I order that from this day forward Senator Packwood must carry around a Harpo-style horn and honk twice whenever he gets the urge to do the Packwood and give chase. That way, at least, the foxes will have a fair chance.

Thomas L. Friedman is on vacation.

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

WASHINGTON  
A considerable debate has commenced in the Senate, but it is not, as commonly portrayed, about welfare. The subject, rather, is the devolution — "causing to descend" — of social welfare programs from the Federal Government to the states. This takes the form of block grants. It may well prove the next stage in the long, alternating history of federalism.

At issue is the political economy of the New Deal, or at least a goodly portion of it. As a matter of policy, the New Deal brought about a great shift in resources from the North to the South and West. At the same time, New Deal policies brought a great measure of support for the dependent poor, not least in New York State (which, adjusting the cost of living, now has the sixth highest poverty rate in the nation.) Devolution might ease the former problem while hugely worsening the latter.

Prof. Herman B. Leonard and Monica E. Friar of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard comment that the changes wrought by block grants may be small at first but that "these proposals amount to profound structural changes in the funding mechanisms underlying the programs and therefore will likely result in profound changes in the spending trajectory."

On July 27, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, Richard P. Nathan of the Rockefeller Institute

Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York is the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee.

Toward a Portrait  
Of the Unabomber

By Kirkpatrick Sale

Although I have not seen the 35,000-word manifesto of the man the F.B.I. calls the Unabomber, judging from the excerpts published last week it is possible to draw a preliminary psychopolitical portrait of him. Enough so that we can understand the Unabomber to be intelligent if somewhat illogical, sincere if evidently disturbed, perceptive if foolish — and a person whose ideas must be confronted.

First he is not a nut. He is a rational man and his principal beliefs are, if hardly mainstream, entirely reasonable. He thinks that "the industrial revolution and its consequences have been a disaster for the human race," increasing life expectancy but causing social instability, physical and psychological suffering, economic hardship and environmental damage.

This stands squarely in a long political tradition, a recurrent Luddite strain, as I would call it, that traces from the English Romantics (Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein") down through Carlyle, Dickens, Thoreau, Veblen and Weber to Lewis Mumford, Paul Goodman, Rachel Carson and Rene Dubos, among many other distinguished critics of modernity and its machines. This tradition is very alive today and takes the form of a particularly virulent and vocal resistance to the computer revolution and the so-called Third Wave, which looks to be drowning many of us.

The hatred of technology and fear of its current effects that goads the Unabomber are shared by millions — perhaps a quarter of American adults, according to a recent survey by Princeton Survey Research Associates. Many of his generation and after were influenced by the effective debunking of myths and delegitimizing of institutions that began in the 1960's — a disillusion that often included a deep questioning of such basic values of the modern world as science and its increasingly destructive technologies.

Others have been awakened from the technological dream by the nightmares — Bhopal, Chernobyl, Love Canal, the Exxon Valdez, ozone holes, nuclear waste — that are the stuff of daily headlines. And many find the pace of what Newsweek recently called technomania to be, as the magazine put it, "outstripping our capacity to cope, antiquating our laws, transforming our mores, reshuffling our economy [and] shifting our concept of reality."

The Unabomber's celebration of the primitive (who, he writes, is "better satisfied with his way of life than modern man") falls into another venerable tradition, one that has been given new life with a contemporary fascination with the American Indian and other indigenous peoples.

And his particular conviction that a simpler, better life would come from a society broken "into very small,

Kirkpatrick Sale is author of "Rebels Against the Future: The Luddites and Their War on the Industrial Revolution."

tute of Government in Albany coined the name for the change: the Devolution Revolution of 1995. It would be, he said, far more consequential than the Great Society. He elaborated: "As economist Joseph Schumpeter once said... it is in fiscal issues like this that you can hear the thundering hoofbeats of history."

Well, Schumpeter could. It's hard

The end of  
welfare as we  
never knew it.

er for the rest of us, but surely not that hard. Take welfare. Aid to Families with Dependent Children began with the Social Security Act of 1935 as a widow's pension, pending the time when Survivors Insurance would take over. But a new class of dependent families appeared, young mothers either unmarried, separated or divorced.

In New York City today, more than half a million children are on welfare at any one time, and more than half of all children will be at some time. The racial and ethnic component of this change inhibited open discussion in the 1960's and 70's. But mostly the problem was that at the time the welfare departments didn't recognize that they were dealing with something new.

There is a Law of Retarded Response. Political change often comes abruptly (contrast the 103d Congress with the current 104th). But there is a lag in grasping social change. By 1988, the welfare bureaucracies had caught up — enough so that in the

completely autonomous units" finds echoes nowadays among people who are building planned communities that try to revive small-town culture and among those who are even moving to Amish country to learn and practice "plain living."

All that said, it is also obvious that the Unabomber is measurably unbalanced in the following ways.

His method, apart from everything else, is surely tactical folly. Why he believes that his bombings "promote social instability" in any significant way is a mystery. Not even the Oklahoma City explosion did that. And his theory that his attacks "propagate anti-industrial ideas" is pure, blind delusion. Killing people, at least on an individual rather than an organized level, has never been a successful way to advance social ideas, as anyone acquainted with the history of dissent should know. It usually accomplishes the opposite.

Then, too, there is the Unabomber's disturbing obsession with power ("Human beings have a need... for something we will call the power process"), which to me has all the hallmarks of an individual who has never had any and would not be very trustworthy if he had it. It suggests the characteristic psychopathology of the dictator — Hitler's profile, loser to lunatic, comes to mind — and often of the criminal who chooses violence. But such an obsession fits oddly with a distrust of

A conflict  
between power  
and primitivism.

technology, which is so often the machinery of power, and with an appreciation of primitive societies, where the concept would be an anathema.

There is also something bizarre about the Unabomber's idea of a revolution and how to achieve it. He argues that it is not to be "political," by which he seems to mean the toppling of governments, though it's hard to imagine one that could overthrow "the economic and technological basis of the present society" and not be profoundly political and somewhat government-altering.

It's also hard to see how the revolution could "thoroughly" destroy industrialism and yet not "make use of violence," as he suggests is possible, unless his idea of revolution is something like a voluntary house-raising or mass hallucination.

Such muddiness of thought (and woodenness of language) aside, in the end it seems we are dealing with an intelligent character who is also intellectually confused.

If we treat him seriously and publish his manifesto in full (so as to get him to stop killing people), he can see just how effective his lengthy screed will actually be in "making a lasting impression," and bringing on his revolution. Maybe he will then turn to the hard business of trying to write something persuasive enough, compelling enough, to be published without homicide threats. That might give him a real sense of power. □

## The Devolution Revolution

Senate, by a vote of 96 to 1, A.F.D.C. was redefined as a form of temporary assistance, with a wholly new emphasis on getting a job and becoming self-supporting. The states were encouraged to experiment, innovate, evaluate. In fact, some were already doing so.

Now to something crucial. Welfare is not an entitlement to individuals. It is a commitment by the Federal Government to match state spending on programs that states devise. Individuals must be treated equally, says the Social Security Act, but states can provide whatever benefits they choose. Indeed, they can choose to provide nothing.

A Federal waiver process obscures the fact that there is no individual entitlement, but it needn't. Virginia recently asked for a waiver to limit eligibility for A.F.D.C. to two years. Two years and out! On July 1,

President Clinton approved, saying, "It's a good plan, and I'm proud to be supporting it." Wisconsin is planning to end A.F.D.C. altogether by the end of 1997. Entirely doable under present law.

Another little-noticed aspect of the present debate is that conservative critics of the previous welfare system, before the Family Support Act, are demonstrably alarmed at what is being proposed. On March 9, Lawrence Mead, a professor at Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School, a conservative, told the Senate Finance Committee, "To improve welfare, I believe, requires changing the Federal role, not abandoning it."

The hidden agenda of the Devolution Revolution is a large-scale withdrawal of support for social welfare,

no matter how well conceived. The result would be a race to the bottom, as states, deprived of Federal matching funds, compete with one other to reduce spending by depriving their own dependent population of help.

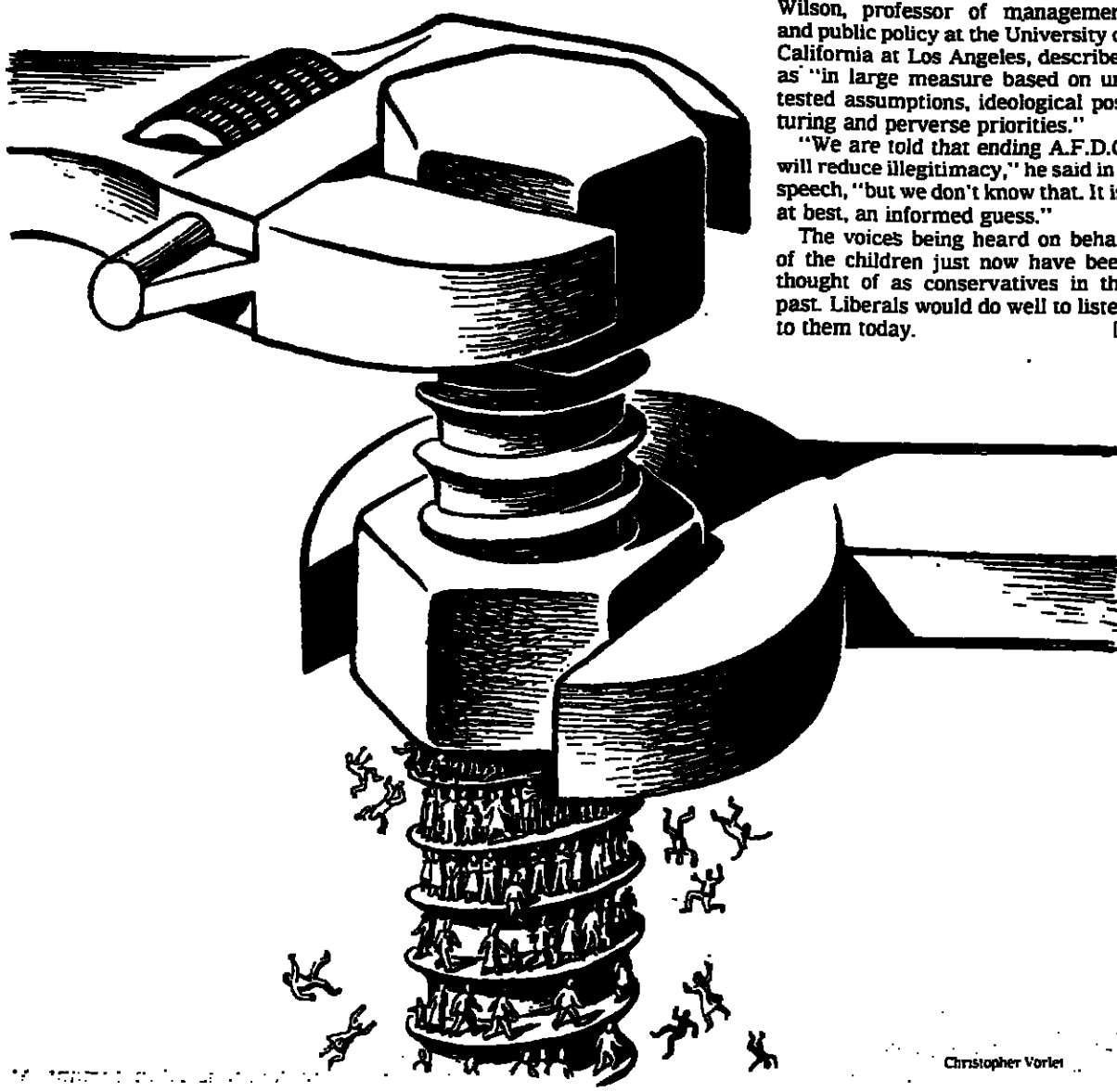
Such an outcome was projected by the economists Thomas Granneman and Mark Pauly 12 years ago after conducting careful simulations to determine how states would respond to block grants. In New York, they concluded, spending per poor person would drop by half.

The nation is straying into the unknown here. Consider the matter of out-of-wedlock births. A steadily growing percentage of children are born into single-parent homes, and many of these will become dependent on welfare. Some think the answer is simple: repeal Title IV-A (A.F.D.C.) of the Social Security Act and eliminate welfare benefits.

It is an argument that James Q. Wilson, professor of management and public policy at the University of California at Los Angeles, describes as "in large measure based on untested assumptions, ideological posturing and perverse priorities."

"We are told that ending A.F.D.C. will reduce illegitimacy," he said in a speech, "but we don't know that. It is, at best, an informed guess."

The voices being heard on behalf of the children just now have been thought of as conservatives in the past. Liberals would do well to listen to them today. □



## New Encyclopedia of Zionism and Israel

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# Help little liars adjust to the truth

PARENTING  
RUTH MASON

Our five-year-old son has been lying more and more. He has an older brother and an eight-month-old sister whom he treats wonderfully. We are moving soon and he will be changing kindergartens. How should we handle the lying?

Dror Zandman, M.A., clinical psychologist and coordinator, Habayit Hayarok, a psychological drop-in center for parents and children from birth to three years, says:

From the background information you provide, it seems your son has good reasons to feel frustrated in the face of his changing reality. He has a new sister and he is no longer the smallest, most lovable child.

He has to share the love of his family with a baby who, with each passing month, is attracting more and more attention both because she's the youngest, and perhaps also because she's a girl. Your son also has to adjust to the idea of a new home and a new school.

Lying, for him, may be an easy solution to confronting a frustrating reality. When it's too difficult to face the truth, we invent a new truth; we adjust reality to what we want it to be. When he faces a difficult situation, your son

reaches for the most comfortable thing to say - and that might not always be the truth. Lying may also be his way to clarify to the world and to himself that his thoughts are not transparent. This is something which is very important to young children.

Aside from being understanding and trying to make the adjustment period easier for him, you might want to clarify if there is someone else in the house who sometimes lies. Is he emulating someone's behavior?

Of course, all this doesn't mean that you should not sit down with your child and talk to him about the importance that we, in this family, give to telling the truth.

My middle child just turned seven. When he gets angry, he shouts out the most terrible curses. How do I stop this behavior? My husband wants to wash his mouth out with soap but to me that smacks of something out of Dickens.

Marcia Levine Shihori, M.A., clinical psychologist, therapist at the Counseling Center for Women in Jerusalem and chief psychologist at Beit Hayeled, answers:

I have found several ways of changing this behavior. One is to



change curses into "nurses" or "purses." In lighter, calmer moments you can help your son come up with code words or slight variations of the same curses often with comical results. These often bring laughter, but they also still retain the magical power of the original curse.

You should also make it clear that it's not acceptable to express anger with curses. Perhaps the child should be distanced from the rest of the family (sent to his room or a room away from everyone). He needs to know that you're not willing to hear or understand what's behind his anger if it's expressed in this way.

Try to check out why he's resorting to these provocative

curses. Sometimes children will make their behavior more extreme, even shocking, if they feel that less dramatic methods are not yielding results. Does he have a forum for being heard? You might need to be especially sensitive if he's sandwiched between two siblings.

Specifically, does he have alternative ways to express anger and get results? If not, you can help him develop them. (For instance, teach him to state his anger, to say "I'm mad about such-and-such," and that shouting, yelling or sulking are all more acceptable than cursing.) When you get angry, make clear to him what you do to express it. You can say, "Look, I'm really angry

now and I'm telling you why... this is what you should do when you're angry."

The message you want to convey is that it's OK to be angry and to express anger, but not through foul language.

In addition, middle children often feel somewhat invisible, colorless, less special and may need other more constructive ways to shine and be noticed. It's also worth checking family, friends, even perhaps yourselves to see if he may be emulating this inappropriate way of expressing anger.

If you have a question about parenting, write to: Parenting, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

## Wind farms: A viable alternative energy source

EARTHLY CONCERNS  
DYORA BEN SHAUL

FOR as long as people have been concerned about the rampant damage caused by burning fossil fuels, the cry has gone out for the use of alternative, clean, safe and renewable energy sources.

One of the most touted has been energy derived from the wind, which has superseded recommendations for solar energy. It therefore comes as a surprise that once the use of wind-driven turbines to produce electricity has become a reality - albeit a still experimental one - the chief opponents of wind farms are those very environmentally conscious people who have been most active in pushing for alternatives to fossil-fuel-powered stations.

Wind farms, they claim, spoil the countryside, create noise and kill birds. There is some truth to these contentions, but by and large they are highly exaggerated. Wind-driven turbines are certainly not a part of the natural landscape, but then neither is anything else that is built by our society. Certainly they are not unesthetic and they don't and never will occupy all the countryside.

As for noise, they do whine, but tests done in the US and in Britain show that a wind farm producing 1,000 megawatts of electricity per day does not create nearly as much noise as a distance of half a kilometer as does an interurban, four-lane highway at the same distance.

In fact, the wind farm produced only one-fourth as much noise as a half a kilometer distance as a nor-

mal airport produces from three kilometers away.

Some wind farms have been implicated in bird deaths, and here one must look for more studies to be carried out. So far, two wind farms have been found to be responsible for avian deaths, one in California at Altamont Pass and the other at Tarifa on the southern coast of Spain near Gibraltar.

In both cases, however, it seems that the reason for the bird deaths is that the location of the stations is inappropriate. The Altamont Pass is a well-known feeding ground for raptors, including falcons and eagles. The Tarifa station is right in the middle of the migratory route of birds flying from Europe to Africa via Gibraltar.

These unfortunate locations have told us a great deal about where wind farms should not be located. In Scotland, developers were recently forced to opt for a second location for a wind farm since their original choice was along a defile where swans fly regularly.

The objections to wind farms seem somewhat pale when compared with conventional power plants belching pollution and producing excesses of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur and a host of other pollutants.

Deeper than the surface objections is the matter of basic philosophy. Even environmental purists are going to have to come to terms with the fact that all types of energy production have certain drawbacks, and that one must make a judicious choice.

## Extradition balances crime-fighting and right to freedom

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before Justice Gavriel Bach, in the matter of Eilon Livkind, appellant, versus the attorney-general, respondent (M.A.[C] 4655/95).

THE appellant Livkind, a Finnish Jew, immigrated from Finland in December 1994. In January, he received Israeli nationality under the Law of Return of 1950, and his wife and children, who joined him later, did likewise.

After a few months the Finnish government requested the Israeli authorities to detain him and extradite him to Finland, to enable his being tried there on embezzlement charges involving some 15 million Finnish marks.

He was detained on July 12 by order of the attorney-general under section 6 of the Extradition Law of 1954.

The detention was extended by a magistrate, under section 7 of the Law, until August 4, to enable the authorities to make the necessary inquiries. Livkind's appeal to Jerusalem District Court against the detention was dismissed, and he appealed to the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE BACH, in delivering judgment, said Livkind's counsel had relied on section 2 of the Extradition Law, under which a person may be extradited, inter alia, if "an agreement providing for reciprocity as to the extradi-

tion of offenders exists between Israel and the state requesting his extradition...."

Counsel had emphasized that under section 1A of the Israeli Extradition Law, an Israeli national may only be extradited for an offense committed before he became an Israeli national, while under section 2 of the Finnish Extradition Act, "A Finnish citizen shall not be extradited," there being no condition as to when the offense was committed. Counsel had submitted, therefore, that the principle of reciprocity did not exist in this context, with the result that the whole extradition procedure, including Livkind's detention, was unlawful.

Counsel had not overlooked the possibility, Justice Bach continued, that his contention could lead to Livkind escaping justice altogether; under existing Israeli law he could only be prosecuted in Israel for the offense alleged if he were an Israeli national when it was committed, and he had not yet acquired Israeli nationality at that time.

On this point, counsel had relied on Amendment 39 to the Penal Law of 1977, which is to come into force on August 23, and under section 15 of which an Israeli national may be tried in Israel for an offense committed by him elsewhere even if he were not an Israeli national at that time. The above possibility, therefore, counsel argued, was now only theoretical.

COUNSEL FOR the attorney-general had relied on Article 6(1)(a) of the European Convention on Extradition of 1959, to which both Israel and Finland were parties, under which each contracting party has the right to refuse to extradite its nationals. She also referred to the precedent of Pashowitz (C.R.A. 308/75), in which the court held that where that provision applied, the principle of reciprocity was upheld.

She submitted, inter alia, as was also held by the District Court, that the proper stage to raise the question of reciprocity was in the application to declare the suspect extraditable, and not in proceedings for his detention. She anticipated that a decision as to whether to apply for Livkind's extradition would be reached by August 4, when the detention order would expire.

She also stressed the importance of preventing Livkind's escape in the light of Israel's international obligation under the Extradition Law. She mentioned in this regard that he had obtained a laissez-passer in April 1995.

In his opinion, Justice Bach continued, it was legitimate to raise the question of lack of reciprocity also in proceedings relating to the detention of the sus-

pect. Freedom was always regarded in Israel as one of a person's basic rights, now enshrined in the Basic Law: The Freedom and Dignity of Man, of 1992.

The fact that the application to declare Livkind extraditable had not yet been filed, was irrelevant. If he were convinced that such an application had little prospect of success, whether for lack of reciprocity or any other reason, he would certainly regard that as a strong ground for releasing Livkind on bail.

However, that was not the situation in the present case. The issue of reciprocity was complicated and involved, dependent to a great extent on questions of policy. Moreover, as the court had pointed out in C.R.A. 308/75, the principle of reciprocity was not created to protect the suspect but to preserve mutual respect and equality between the contracting states in their common struggle against crime.

He also added that, without deciding the point, there was also

substance in the attorney-general's response to the argument of lack of reciprocity.

It was also important to bear in mind that the court was not dealing with a usual case of a suspect's detention in Israel, but with a proceeding in which Israel is acting on the request of a foreign state, in the framework of a convention to which both are parties.

Citing a recent precedent (M.A.[C] 5648/92), he emphasized that we are living in times in which crime is becoming more and more sophisticated, distances and borders are of diminishing importance, and electronic communication is easy and effective, for both law-abiding citizens and criminals.

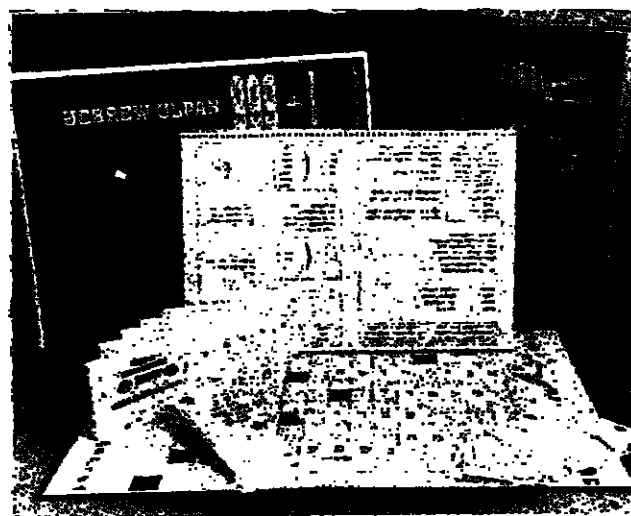
In these conditions, the struggle of the authorities fighting crime - whether international terrorism, drugs or serious economic offenses - will be ineffectual unless active cooperation between the relevant agencies in different countries is assured.



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10.8	Thursday	The New World Gospel Choir - A Black Hebrews choir from Dimona
12.8	Saturday	Danny Sanderson
13.8	Sunday	David D'Or & Hebrews Hatit - "David & Shlomo"
14.8	Monday	Rami Kleinstein & Hametzta
15.8	Tuesday	Chen Tzimbalesta & Friends
16.8	Wednesday	Desert Voice - Amos Hadani and Band
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## BUSINESS &amp; FINANCE

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1995

## Balance of payments deficit revised lower

THE country's balance of payments deficit was revised downward for last year from \$2.8 billion to \$2.5b., Treasury State Revenues and Economics director Tsipi Gal-Yam announced yesterday.

The change mostly reflected an upward adjustment of exports for last year.

The Treasury estimates that the balance of payments gap will rise to \$4b. this year, while the Bank of Israel predicts a sharper increase to \$4.8b.

The balance of payments, or current account, includes the balance of trade and of financial transfers.

According to Gal-Yam, the trade gap's rapid expansion was arrested during the second quarter, as exports expanded significantly and imports shrank.

During the first half of the year, the trade gap jumped 25 percent to \$5b. from the same period in 1994. Since May, there has been a reduction in the gap, although it is too early to say

JOSE ROSENFELD

whether the change represents the beginning of a trend for a smaller trade deficit.

The trade gap of goods - excluding ships, airplanes and diamonds - dropped in June to \$660 million from the \$830m. monthly average in the previous five months.

Nevertheless, June's deficit was still 10% higher than 1994 levels.

Gal-Yam also pointed to signs

that private consumption is moderating, as consumer imports and retail sales reflect slower rates of consumption growth.

Despite the continued erosion in the exchange rates and the high interest rates, industrial production expanded at the fast pace of 8% in the first third of the year, Gal-Yam reported.

The growth rates were impressive both in industrial production for local consumption and for exports, according to her.

Production of construction

goods jumped 14% compared with the same period last year. Similarly production of export goods - such as metal products, machinery, electric equipment, and freight vehicles - grew 7% compared to the average in 1994.

Gal-Yam expects the positive trends in industrial activity to continue based on the high levels of industrial input imports, the rise in the industrial use rates for machinery and equipment and the increase in the number of industrial workers.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

ECI Telecom and Sprint Telecom have reached an agreement in principle on a five-year purchase and distribution contract. ECI said yesterday that purchases under the agreement could exceed \$30 million. The deal covers sales of ECI's DTX-240 digital circuit multiplication system and will later include products from US-based subsidiaries Telematics International and Compressions Technologies. As part of the deal, ECI products will be distributed through Sprint to network providers, PTT (postal, telephone and telegraph) providers and telecommunications organizations. *Rachel Neiman*

Blanket manufacturer Noam-Urim announced it has provided 300 tons (\$1.2 million) in fiber-fill over the past seven months to US-based firms with plants in Egypt and Russia. Noam-Urim has invested \$1m. in factory expansion. *Rachel Neiman*

Etanis buy 50% of Classi-Gan: The Etani family, the owners of Beitli, has bought 50 percent of Classi-Gan, a subsidiary of Starplast Industries, for \$2 million. The shares were purchased from the Swartz family. Classi-Gan sells garden furniture to hotels, institutions and private customers. Its sales turnover was \$10m. last year. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

Investment Center approves \$35.3 million in new projects: The Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Center yesterday approved 12 projects for \$35.3 million, including the \$11.6m. expansion of the Salina plastics plant in Upper Nazareth. The center also approved a \$10.5m. expansion of Rami Industries in Upper Nazareth for the production of industrial ceramics goods. A \$3.5m. expansion was approved for the Unitol Amcor plant in Rehovot, as was a \$3.1m. expansion for the Cider Hagall plant in Kiryat Shemona.

The center approved the establishment of a \$1.3m. plant in Kibbutz Yad Mordechai to produce honey-based natural and health goods. *Jose Rosenfeld*

RPVs on list of restricted export goods: Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish has added remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs) to the list of dual-use goods whose export is restricted by the Missile Technology Control Regime. *Jose Rosenfeld*

Bank Discount's Tamar provident fund has purchased bonds valued at NIS 20.2 million from Gazit Leasing. The two-and-a-half year bonds carry an annual interest of 5.4 percent. The agreement was signed at the end of last week following four months of negotiations. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

Istracard has announced sales using its credit cards rose 25 percent in real terms during the first half of the year compared with the corresponding period in 1994. *Galit Lipkis Beck*

## Redemptions of mutual funds increase to NIS 370m.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

MUTUAL fund redemptions increased to NIS 370 million in July, reducing mutual funds total assets to NIS 16.2 billion from NIS 16.55b. at the end of June, the Meitav Consultancy firm reported yesterday.

Meitav said almost all types of mutual funds suffered from redemptions, with the exception of the bond funds.

About half the redemptions were registered in funds specializing in shares, while about a quarter were from the government bond funds.

Since the start of the year, mutual fund redemptions have grown to NIS 3.18b.

According to Meitav, the redemptions reflect the public's preference to stay outside the capital market.

Meitav emphasized that mutual funds suffered from negative real yields last month. Meitav's mutual fund index rose 0.1 percent in July.

Private brokers' share of the market increased to 13.7% at the end of July from 13% in the previous month. The rise was mainly at the expense of the large banks.

At the end of July, Bank Leumi's share of the market fell to 33.8% from 34% in the previous month, while Bank Hapoalim's share decreased to 29.1% from 29.5%.

Bank Discount's and First International Bank's Dikla share of the market remained unchanged, at 12.1% and 6.5% respectively. United Mizrahi Bank's share of the market fell to 4.8% in July from 4.9%.

## Elbit suffers drop in second quarter profits

COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN

ELBIT yesterday reported a drop in second quarter net profits to \$6.46 million from \$9.96m. during the same period last year.

Earnings per share fell to \$0.30 from \$0.54.

Net profits for the first six months dropped to \$11m. from \$17m., while earnings per share fell to \$0.52 from \$0.92.

As of June 30, the company reported a \$719m. backlog in orders, compared with \$678m. in backlogged orders at the end of the first quarter.

Magal Security Systems yesterday announced a 35 percent drop in second quarter net profits to \$340,000 from \$526,000 during the same period last year.

Earnings per share decreased to \$0.07 from \$0.11.

Net profits for the six-month

period increased to \$601,000 from \$587,000, while earnings per share rose \$0.13 from \$0.12.

Research and development costs for the first half of the year rose to \$1.13m. from \$754,000.

● Gilat Satellite Networks reported an increase in second quarter net profits to \$1.75m. from \$1.22m. during the same period last year.

Earnings per share increased to \$0.21 from \$0.15.

Half-year profits rose to \$2.98m. from \$2.12m.

● Sapiens reported \$4.428m. in first quarter losses, compared with \$4.394m. during the same period last year.

● Silicom reported a drop in second quarter net profits to \$2,000 from \$331,000 during the same period last year.

## Manufacturers: Inv. Center should help cut trade deficit

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Center should award approved enterprise status equal to at least 50 percent of sales turnover to companies in national priority areas which manufacture import substitutes, Manufacture Association director general Yoram Belizovsky said yesterday.

Belizovsky said there are more than 100 factories engaged in manufacturing import substitutes, mainly in the metals, food and plastic fields.

"In a year where the domestic budget is defined as the economy's most problematic issue, it does not make sense that the Investment Center ignores... the investment encouragement law, which calls for the improvement of the country's balance of payments by reducing imports and increasing exports," Belizovsky said.

"It cannot be that the Investment Center does not approve programs to establish and expand industrial firms engaged in the manufacture of import substitutes," he said.

Belizovsky also called on the Investment Center to grant approved enterprise status under the capital-investment encouragement law solely to industry.

Belizovsky said that even though there is a special capital investment law intended specifically for the agriculture sector, the Investment Center so far this year has approved NIS 50 million in grants to help finance the construction of hen houses, fish pools and packaging houses, as well as buildings related to tourism.

## Gov't to check legality of Union Bank sale to Eliahu group

MI HOLDINGS announced it is examining the legal implications of selling the government's share in Union Bank to the Shlomo Eliahu group, the bank's major shareholder.

MI Holdings general manager Meir Jacobson said the company's board of directors decided to examine the direct sale of the

shares to the Eliahu group after several meetings with them.

MI Holdings, the government company in charge of the bank sale process, is currently checking if they can directly start negotiating with the Eliahu group or if the government must sell the shares through a public tender offering.

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

The government currently owns a 26 percent stake in Union Bank Leumi has a 14% share and the remaining shares are held by the Union group - which is made up of Shlomo Eliahu, Joshua Landau and David Lubinski.

MI Holdings initially planned to sell its shares through a public offering on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, which was scheduled for the start of next year.

In related news, Union Bank is in the process of redefining its fields of activity.

The bank is interested in in-

creasing its commercial business by placing a stronger emphasis on medium and large customers and providing customers with a wider range of financial instruments.

The bank also plans to establish a firm to manage investment portfolios and mutual funds.

Union currently operates Pasgot, a mutual fund management firm, which it owns in partnership with Bank Leumi.

Union plans to invest in non-banking activities in an attempt to boost earnings. Sources close to Union said the bank is considering establishing a leasing company.

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U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	4.875	5.800	5.975
German mark (DM 200,000)	3.000	3.000	3.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.500	1.625	1.725
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (4.8.95)			
CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES	
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U.S. dollar	2.9889	3.0372	3.0130
German mark	2.1429	2.1773	2.1610
French franc	4.7892	4.8955	4.8267
Japanese yen (100)	0.8219	0.8320	0.81
Dutch guilder	3.2952	3.3362	3.3128
Swedish krona	2.2058	2.2412	2.216
Swiss franc	1.9125	1.9434	1.918
British pound	2.5923	2.6342	2.54
Spanish peseta	0.4219	0.4299	0.41
Portuguese escudo	0.4832	0.4901	0.47
Italian lira	0.6526	0.6616	0.64
Belgian franc	0.7123	0.7238	0.70
Australian dollar	0.4832	0.4901	0.47
Canadian dollar	2.2058	2.2412	2.216
Israeli shekel (10)	3.0474	3.0895	3.06
Israeli shekel (100)	1.8699	1.9174	1.88
Jordanian dinar	1.0420	1.0589	1.02
Lebanese pound	1.0420	1.0589	1.02
Yemeni rial	1.0420	1.0589	1.02
Irish punt	4.9076	4.9868	4.82
Spanish peseta (100)	2.5050	2.5455	2.48

\* These rates vary according to bank. \*\* Bank of Israel.  
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## Muster upset in Austrian finals

### Martinez routs Pierce in Toshiba semis

KITZBUHEL — Alberto Costa of Spain sprung one of the biggest upsets of the season yesterday by beating clay court supremo Thomas Muster in the Austrian Open.

Costa, seeded fifth, clinched the first tournament triumph of his career and ended the Austrian's unbeaten run which has seen him win eight titles.

No. 1 seed Muster, the French Open champion, looked crestfallen after disappointing his home crowd who would him to fight back when he was two sets to one down.

He picked up an easy fourth set but in the end was no match for the determined Spaniard who won 4-6, 6-4, 7-6, 2-6, 6-4.

Costa was fired up in the final

set as though he knew victory was within reach and produced some of the best tennis of the match.

Costa easily broke Muster's first serve in the deciding set and although the Austrian broke back, the Spaniard again broke through in the fifth game, ending an exchange of powerful back court play by both men with a cool drop shot that left Muster wrong-footed.

Muster, who failed this week to produce any of the sparkle that has made him this season's premier clay court player, never recovered.

His run of wins this year includes Mexico, Estoril, Rome, Monte Carlo and Stuttgart. He dropped out of the Dutch Open last month with a foot injury.

Costa said he sensed Muster was running out of steam in the final set. "When I broke Muster's serve for the second time in the last set, that's when I knew it."

Muster is scheduled to play in the Eisenberg Israel Open in the fall.

Meanwhile in California on Saturday, fourth-ranked Conchita Martinez of Spain upset third-ranked Mary Pierce of France 6-1, 6-3 to advance to the final of the Toshiba Tennis Classic.

Also on Saturday, second-seeded Michael Stich beat Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland 6-2, 6-4 in the Infiniti Open in Los Angeles.

Stich was scheduled play Thomas Enqvist of Sweden in last night's final. (Reuters/AP)

## Israeli soccer teams venture into Europe

ORI LEWIS

EVEN though summer is still at its hottest, the new soccer season is about to begin as Israel's top four clubs prepare for Europe.

With preliminary action in all three major European cup competitions starting this week, Maccabi Tel Aviv, Maccabi Haifa, Hapoel Beersheba and Hapoel Tel Aviv take on their respective opponents in first-leg action on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Of the four clubs, only Maccabi Haifa who plays in the Cup-Winners' Cup is at home in the first leg, when it takes on Faroe Islands amateurs Klaksvikar Irottarfag at Kyrat Eliezer on Thursday.

Maccabi Tel Aviv, playing in the Champions Cup preliminary round, has a tough fixture against Grasshoppers of Zurich in Switzerland, on Wednesday.

But action starts tomorrow when Hapoel Beersheba and Tel Aviv play in the UEFA Cup against FC Tirana of Albania and Zimbru Chisinau of Moldova respectively.

The return legs are to be played on August 22-24.

## Nomo one-hits Giants

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Hideo Nomo pitched the best game of his major-league career, throwing a one-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Francisco Giants 3-0 on Saturday.

Nomo (9-2), who allowed only an infield single by Royce Clayton with two outs in the seventh, walked three and struck out 11.

Nomo lowered his ERA to 1.89, second-best in the National League, and increased his league-leading strikeout total to 161 while getting his third shutout.

**SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:**  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (ppd., rain)  
Florida 6, New York 3  
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1  
Chicago 1, St. Louis 0  
Atlanta 9, Montreal 6  
Colorado 7, San Francisco 0  
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 0

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	58	38	.357	—
Philadelphia	48	44	.292	10.5
Montreal	43	49	.267	15.5
Pittsburgh	38	54	.217	20.5
New York	35	57	.203	23.5

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	57	39	.347	—
Houston	54	39	.581	5
Chicago	47	45	.511	11.5
Pittsburgh	38	53	.418	20
St. Louis	38	53	.418	21

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Colorado	52	41	.562	—
Los Angeles	48	44	.522	3.5
San Diego	43	49	.467	8.5
San Francisco	41	51	.448	10.5

He has four complete games in 18 starts.

Jamie Brewington (2-1), making his third major league start, allowed two runs and five hits in six innings.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Yankees 7, Tigers 1

Darryl Strawberry went 3-for-5 with two RBIs and Sterling Hitchcock (5-6) pitched a five-hitter for visiting New York.

Strawberry, playing his second game for the Yankees, had an RBI triple in the second, singled in the sixth and added a run-scoring single in the seventh.

**SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:**

Seattle 15, Oakland 9  
New York 7, Detroit 1  
Boston 9, Toronto 3  
Minnesota 13, Kansas City 8  
Cleveland 11, Chicago 7  
Baltimore 6, Milwaukee 5  
California 5, Texas 3

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	52	39	.571	—
New York	47	43	.522	4.5
Baltimore	45	46	.496	7
Detroit	41	51	.447	11
Toronto	40	51	.440	12

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	53	37	.590	—
Minnesota	44	47	.484	9.5
Kansas City	43	48	.479	10.5
Chicago	39	51	.433	14
Minnesota	32	59	.352	21.5

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	57	35	.618	—
Texas	46	46	.500	11
Oakland	45	47	.489	12
Oakland	44	50	.468	14

GOTEBORG (AP) — Donovan Bailey crossed the ghost of Ben Johnson for Canadians yesterday when he stormed through to take the 100 meter title at the World Championships in 9.97 seconds.

Bruny Surin made it a Canadian 1-2 by placing second in 10.03 while Ato Boldon, a comparative unknown from Trinidad and Tobago, collected the bronze in 10.03.

As happy as this day was for the Canadians, yesterday was a disappointment for Israeli athletes.

Constantin Matushevich, whose entry in the tournament raised eyebrows after he arrived in Israel just one month ago, failed to qualify for the final of his event, the high jump.

While Matushevich had cleared 2.26m last week in Germany, his height yesterday of 2.24m was insufficient to merit an appearance in the final. Three attempts to pass 2.27m were unsuccessful and he ended 24th out of 40 athletes.

Meanwhile, walker Vladimir Ostrowsky was forced to quit the 20km walk after covering just 7km when he was hit by severe stomach pains.

Today's attention centers on triple jumper Rogel Nahum, the first male sabra to compete in a world championships final.

The event will be shown live on Channel One at 6:20 pm.

The games began with a major blunder on Saturday when it was discovered that the women's marathon final was 400m short.

No one realized when Portugal's Manuela Machado crossed the line that she hadn't completed the distance.

It seems that, when the 43 starters set off, they didn't complete four laps inside Ullevi stadium before going out to downtown Goteborg.

According to the local organizing committee, the runners who made it to the finish line only completed 41.795 kilometers, instead of the marathon distance of 42.195km.

It was ruled that the winners will keep their medals, but their times will be negated.

Back in the 100m, defending titlist Linford Christie placed sixth and ended lying injured on the track flat on his stomach.

Christie, who suffered a ham-



**FINAL BURST** — Canadian Donovan Bailey crosses the finish line to win the 100m title. (Reuters)

string injury in the semifinal, decided to run the final only minutes before the race.

Bailey's triumph and Surin's second place brought joy for Canadians who have had to live with the double doping disgrace of Ben Johnson since 1988.

Johnson had his 1987 world title taken away after it was discovered at the Seoul Olympics in 1988 that he had taken steroids. He later got banned for life for doing it again.

Christie, the Olympic champion, clocked 10.12 behind Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, who was fourth in 10.07 and the only American in the race, Olympic 200m champion Mike Marsh, who was fifth in 10.10.

Ray Stewart of Jamaica finished eighth in 10.29.

Bailey's triumph and Christie's

disaster came on the day three-time 100 champion Carl Lewis announced he was pulling out of the championships because of injury. Lewis intended to contest the long jump and the 400 relay having failed to qualify for the sprint.

Among other finals yesterday, Gail Devers retained her 110m hurdles championship having achieved the 100 flat and hurdles double at Stuttgart two years ago.

Devers powered away from the field to retain her 100m hurdles title, winning in 12.68 seconds.

The 28-year-old American, who is not contesting the flat sprint this time, scored a convincing victory over Olga Shishigina of Kazakhstan, the fastest hurdler in the world this year.

Shishigina placed second in 12.80 and Yulia Gaudyn took

the bronze in 12.85.

In other finals, Italy's Michele Didoni won the 20km walk and defending titlist Andrei Abduvaliyev of Tajikistan won the hammer.

Three Americans made it to the men's 800 final for the first time since the 1956 Olympics at Melbourne. They are Jose Parrilla, Mark Everett and Brandon Rock.

World record holder Dan O'Brien made his worst start in a decathlon for five years as he trailed Chris Huffins by more than 100 points after only three events.

Running in the same 100m heat as O'Brien, Huffins surged clear of his countryman to win in a decathlon meet record 10.34. O'Brien, who had 10.57, held the previous best of 10.41 set in 1991 when he first won the world title.

After the long jump and shot put, Huffins totaled 2,792 points and O'Brien had 2,685. But O'Brien hit back with a 2.13 high jump with Huffins down on 1.98 and he placed third in 400 meters to Huffins fourth to go into the second day's five events with 4,528 points, 47 more than his countryman.

Michael Johnson stayed on course for an unprecedented 200-400 double but still only the sixth fastest qualifying time in the second round heats of the longer event.

The American cruised to victory in 45.15 but world record holder Butch Reynolds had the quickest time going into today's semifinals, 44.63. The third American, Darrell Hall also won his heat in 45.09.

In the men's 20km walk, Mexico's Daniel Garcia was disqualified in the closing stages on his approach to the stadium while he was battling for the lead with Didoni. Garcia also was disqualified at the 1993 Worlds.

The Italian went on to win the race in a personal record 1 hour 19 minutes 59 seconds ahead of Spain's Valentín Massana, who had 1:20.23.

Abduvaliyev heaved 81.56m in the final round of the hammer to snatch the title. Russia's Igor Asapkovich placed second with 81.10 and Tigran Chetkian of Hungary took the bronze with 80.98.

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# Labor court holds up Rafael firings

JOSE ROSENFELD and DAVID RUDGE

THE Haifa District Labor Court last night issued an injunction requiring the government to freeze the firing of 650 Rafael employees, the Treasury reported.

The court ordered the three Rafael works committees to continue negotiations with the government until the final hearing on their petition against the dismissals, which is set for August 23.

The workers, on their part, agreed not to engage in any work actions during that period.

The Histadrut and Rafael's works committees had asked the labor court for an injunction to prevent the dismissal of the employees from the giant weapons development authority.

The dismissals were announced last week, after being delayed for several weeks pending negotiations with the Treasury.

Dozens of workers staged a silent protest vigil outside the court offices as the hearing went ahead at 8 p.m. before Judge Doron Mayblum.

Representatives of the Rafael works committees and the Histadrut's Haifa branch decided at a meeting at the plant yesterday not to intensify their campaign against the dismissals, pending the outcome of the labor court hearing.

The sacking of 350 workers was originally announced over six weeks ago by Rafael's management. The dismissals were frozen, however, for 45 days pending negotiations with the Treasury.

The talks, centering on severance pay packages, remained deadlocked, however, and the firings were announced last Thursday. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Finance Minister Avraham Shohat decided another 300 workers would be also dismissed.

Since then, workers at the Rafael plant, north of Haifa's bay-side suburbs, have been obeying a work-to-rule order by their union, which includes a ban on carrying out tests on military and civilian projects as well as on overtime.

The Histadrut and the works committees claim that the authorities broke agreements with workers and did not follow proper procedures in deciding upon and announcing these dismissals.

They further claim that Rafael has continued to advertise for employees and has given some work to outside contractors, including in those areas where management said staff cuts were necessary.

## US Jewish groups would send \$310m. a year overseas in merger plan

MARILYN HENRY

NEW YORK

US federations would guarantee \$310 million a year in overseas aid under the latest version of a plan to merge several powerhouse Jewish philanthropic organizations.

The plan is to be discussed September 12 at a meeting of Jewish communal leaders as part of a review of the so-called "national structure."

The review, which is expected to be completed later this year, is intended to reorganize the relationships between the major American Jewish fund-raising agencies. Streamlining the organizations could save up to \$5 million a year by the end of five years, according to the proposal.

The shake-up apparently would bring the United Jewish Appeal and United Israel Appeal into the Council of Jewish Federations, an umbrella for some 200 local federations in North America. They raise the money that is divided between domestic Jewish concerns and Israel and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The proportion of American Jewish donations destined for

overseas has declined from 78 percent in 1967 to roughly 40% today. One current proposal calls for, at minimum, maintaining the 1994 level of aid for five years, an "assurance" of at least \$310 million a year for overseas allocations.

That represents only 10% of the amount Israel needs for immigrant absorption.

The proposed plan also anticipates that the new "national entity" would ultimately split its proceeds 50-50 between domestic and overseas needs.

All four organizations - UJA, UIA, JDC, CJF - would have to agree for the plan to go into effect.

That agreement is far from assured. In an era of flat fund-raising and increasing domestic needs, some federations are unwilling to commit themselves to specific targets for overseas aid.

And some organizations are balking at what they say is a power play by the domestically-oriented CJF to take the top of the American Jewish institutional pyramid at the expense of Israel-focused organizations.

### Maccabi, doctors settle malpractice suit

A NIS 53,775 out-of-court settlement reached by the Maccabi Health Fund and two physicians with the family of a woman who died from cancer was approved by Haifa District Court yesterday.

The husband and five children had sued the physicians and the fund for malpractice, maintaining they had negligently failed to detect the cancer in time to save her.



The Yosef and Abadi families sit yesterday in front of the tent camp set up by 12 homeless families several days ago near Ramat Gan's Ramat Hashikma neighborhood. The authorities have cut off water and electricity to the site, but the Housing Ministry has yet to find them housing solutions. (Gideon Markovitz/PPA)

## Histadrut sets ethics code for party primaries

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

HISTADRUT officials wishing to run for their parties' primaries will have to resign more than three months before the elections and will be forbidden to conduct any partisan or campaign activities during work time in the Histadrut.

These are some of the new regulations in a code of ethics now being formulated by the Histadrut to prevent candidates from using Histadrut facilities, resources, funds and time for their

campaigns. The new regulations are especially designed to avoid such cases of alleged corruption on the part of former senior Histadrut officials, as are now being investigated by the police.

Those violating the rules will be placed on disciplinary trial and penalized.

In another development, Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon

intends to slash the salaries received by the senior workers in the Histadrut's comptroller's office, whose wages are among the highest in the labor federation.

The wage slash will be implemented as part of the Histadrut's move to Jerusalem, scheduled for December 17. Apparently, the regulations allow wage reductions as part of overall reorganization measures taken in the

framework of moving office, Histadrut sources revealed yesterday.

Senior officials in the comptroller's office receive more than 30,000 in wages. The wages of the elected secretaries of labor councils are expected to be cut next.

Ramon has already reduced the wages of executive members, maintaining that they should not earn more than MKs and that those who are not section heads should earn a great deal less.

## Avnery files complaint of war crimes against Sharon, Eitan and Biro

RAINE MARCUS

URI Avnery, a former MK and one of the heads of the left-wing Gush Shalom, yesterday filed a written complaint against MKs Rafael Eitan and Ariel Sharon and Maj-Gen. (res.) Arye Biro with Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair and Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz for what he described as war crimes and murder.

The weekend papers ran stories in which Biro admitted killing 49 Egyptian prisoners of war during the 1956 Sinai Campaign. Avnery accuses the three of murder and war crimes pertaining to the killing of six additional POWs and of at least 150 disarmed Egyptian soldiers.

Biro, who was a company commander at the time, admitted he personally killed Egyptian captives in the presence of the then battalion commander Rafael Eitan. Sharon, a brigade commander at the time, was constantly updated on the killings and did nothing to prevent them, said Avnery. "This is not only a despicable crime but also endangers IDF soldiers," said Avnery. "Gen. Biro said that Arabs should kill Israeli soldiers who fall into enemy hands because no IDF soldier should ever fall captive."

## Ban lifted on Tiberias water project

DAVID RUDGE

TEL AVIV District Court has lifted a temporary injunction which prevented Mekorot from starting work on a project to filter Tiberias's water supply.

Mekorot officials said yesterday that preparatory work on the project, which the company won in a public tender, would go ahead as soon as possible.

The project to improve the water supplied to Tiberias directly from Lake Kinneret has been delayed for nearly a year because of court proceedings. Another company, whose bid failed, originally won its petition for an injunction on grounds that Mekorot could afford to undercut the competition because it could cover any losses from public funds. Last week the court ruled that Mekorot runs its commercial activities separately from its public operations.

## High Court asked to prohibit bigamy approved by rabbis

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE High Court of Justice yesterday issued an interim injunction prohibiting a Haifa man from marrying a second woman, although the Haifa Rabbinical Court has given him permission to do so.

WIZO petitioned the court on behalf of the man's wife, who has been in divorce proceedings for six years in the rabbinical court. All of the husband's grounds for divorce, including financial differences, were rejected by his wife.

In July 1993, the court gave him permission to take a second wife on the grounds that he no longer desired his wife. The marriage permit was approved in principle by Sephardi Chief Rabbi Eliahu Bakshi-Doron last December.

The woman began to seek legal assistance after the permit was issued, and WIZO's legal advisers, Michael Korinaldi and Irit Rosenblum, took the case.

Rosenblum said the last time

the court considered a petition on bigamy was in 1968. The petitioner also asked the court to address the issue of sexism in the matter of divorce, saying that the rabbinical court made no attempt to force the woman to divorce her husband, as is done with men, before giving him permission to take another wife.

### AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HIGH	
Amsterdam	15	21	cloudy
Berlin	17	23	cloudy
Buenos Aires	12	18	cloudy
Caracas	21	28	cloudy
Chicago	21	31	cloudy
Copenhagen	17	23	cloudy
Frankfurt	18	24	cloudy
Geneva	18	24	cloudy
Hamburg	18	24	cloudy
Hong Kong	25	27	cloudy
London	17	23	cloudy
Los Angeles	18	24	cloudy
Madrid	18	24	cloudy

### Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the ace of spades, 10 of hearts, 10 of diamonds, and 10 of clubs.

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### SENIORS for PEACE!

Join in a protest in front of the penthouse of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in the settlement of Shech Muns. Yes, that is the former name of Ramat Aviv, Rehov Rav Ashi where we seniors for peace will meet to show a little solidarity with the peace pioneers of Judea and Samaria. - Marney Greenfield

See you on Friday 11 August, 1995 at 4pm till 5pm.

## POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

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